REGISTERED No. [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,396—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

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Not exceeding three lines ... Rs. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the Inch.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage in England, Rs. -4.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE following steamers are intended to be DESPATCHED FORTNIGHTLY from KURRACHEE to LONDON, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers, and at Lisbon once a month:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Date.
[illegible]A	1550,	200	T. H. Franks	2nd Jan. 1879.
ASSYRIA	1495,	250	Hay	[illegible]th Jan. 1879.
ARCOT	1782,	260	F. M. Burke	30th Jan. 1879.

Cargo and Passengers are booked here for the abovenamed places, also for East African ports for shipment hence by the Kurrachee steamers which leave Bombay on dates to correspond with the dates of sailing from Kurrachee.

For freight and passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AFRICA, 2,087 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. [illegible], on SATURDAY, the 4th January, at [illegible] p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, [illegible], Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, [illegible], Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, [illegible], Point and any other place where [illegible] offers.

[illegible] for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports [illegible] transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the INDIA, 1,160 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, on THURSDAY, the 2nd January, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. [illegible], on MONDAY, the 30th December 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,160 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 2nd January 1879, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wine.	3rd Class. Without food.
Aden	Rs. 210	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
[illegible]	300	220	80
Port Said	280	240	90
Jaffa	400	300	120
Beyrout	425	320	125
Cyprus	430	330	130
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	560	340	140
Marseilles	510	350	145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above [illegible] years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st January 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every [illegible] by which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 7, Hummum Street.

Bombay, [illegible] 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND GENOA.

THE Steamer COLUMBIA will sail as above on the 29th January 1879.

For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—A SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried.

Bombay, 20th December 1878.

EXPOSITION OF THE BODY OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER, GOA.

DIRECT STEAM SERVICE TO GOA.

ON and after the 21st December, instant, until further notice, the KRISHNA will sail from Carnac Bunder at 8-30 a.m. precisely direct to Goa, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

1st Class, Single ... Rs. 15
„ Return ... „ 23
2nd Class, Single ... „ [illegible]
„ Return ... „ 10
3rd Class, Single ... „ [illegible]
„ Return ... „ [illegible]

Return Tickets available for a month, exclusive of Diet, which can be had on board on payment.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded [illegible]. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on [illegible]. Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay [illegible] before the Steamer sails. All packages must be ad[illegible] JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s) LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	30th Dec.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	6th Jan./79
(s) KASHGAR	2621	450	R. J. Baker	13th do.
— HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	20th do.
(s) TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	27th do.
— BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	3rd Feb.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessel at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th December 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	7th Jan. 1879
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	21st Jan. 1879

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th December 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	3rd Jan. 1879.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	31st do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th December 1878.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of GOODS per Ship WEATHERSFIELD, R. Sherris, Master, from LONDON, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the GOODS will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain R. Sherris will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck, and no claims of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 26th December 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESPLANADE THEATRE, OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 30TH, 1878.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA OF

PROFESSOR HENNICKE,
(FROM ST. JAMES'S HALL, LONDON,)
IN HIS GRAND DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT,
assisted by
MADAME STELLA,

Introducing the incomprehensible and inexplicable

ARABIAN BOX MYSTERY,
also the
BEAUTIFUL ENTRANCED LADY IN THE ARIEL SUSPENSION.
In conjunction with the above
THE FAMOUS MERRY MAKERS,
WASHINGTON NORTON,
The celebrated Change Artist and Champion Jig Dancer.
MISS MAUDE OWEN,
The Charming Soubrette
MISS MINNIE NORDT,
The eminent Pianist and Vocalist.

PROFESSOR HENNICKE
will also be assisted in his
GRAND SPIRITUALISTIC SEANCES
or
FIFTEEN MINUTES WITH THE GHOSTS,
BY
MISS ADA BONIFAU
and
MISS MAUDE OWEN.

THE MARVELLOUS KATIE KING MYSTERY, DO THE DEAD RETURN, OR IS IT A DECEPTION? and other startling seances too numerous to mention.

ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Reserved seats, Rs. 3-0; Dress Circle, side seats, Rs. 2-0; Stalls, 1-0; Pit, 8 Annas.

Reserved seats at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Doors open at 8-15; commence precisely at 9 p.m.

THEATRE RE-DECORATED FOR THE OCCASION.

FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

Now Ready,

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1879.

PRICE Rs. 5; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer STRATHLEVEN, Pearson, Commander from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

No claims of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 28th December 1878.

ESTATE OF THE LATE MAJOR H. C. FAGAN, BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

ALL PERSONS being INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the above are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which no claims will be considered.

CHARLES A. DODD, Major, B.S.C.,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Allahabad, 27th December 1878.

JUST ARRIVED, per S. S. SIAM, from AUSTRALIA, and for sale at the Tramway Company's Stables, Colaba:—BAY GELDING, 4 years, by Saraseld by Famous or Foppott, the dam of Quicksilver. Price Rs. 2,000.

DARK BROWN GELDING, 5 years, by Vagabond dam by Premier. Has won 2 or 3 Hurdle races in Gippsland. Price Rs. 1,200.

Also, 2 fine large Horses suitable for chargers or for carriage work.

FRAULEIN BONTEN (Diplomée by the German Government), Carlton House, Upper Norwood, England, begs to offer a cheerful and comfortable home, combined with first-class Education to Daughters of English Gentlemen abroad.

FRAULEIN BONTEN wishes to draw attention to the great facility offered in the attainment of foreign languages, which are daily spoken, besides a refined English conversation. Highest references. Prospectus on application.

TEA PLANTATIONS.

PRICES and PARTICULARS of TEA MACHINERY, with the requisite Steam or Water Power Machinery for working the same, supplied on application.

IRRIGATION.

The COAL SAVING COMPOUND STEAM PUMP, with or without Boiler, is particularly adapted for use in INDIA owing to the small amount of Fuel required to work it. Address FIELD, FIELD and COTTON, Consulting Engineers, Chandos Chambers, Adelphi, London, W. C.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 6th January 1879, at 2 p.m., for the following purposes:—

To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 31st May 1878.

To elect two Directors who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA,
Chairman.

Bombay, 28th December 1878.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED this date to 7th proximo.

THE MANDVI SPINNING, WEAVING, AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 11th day of January 1879, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Company's Mill premises, near the Elphinstone Bridge, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st July 1878.

II. To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

III. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

No. 26, Shamjee Hassajee Street, Bombay, 24th Dec. 1878.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th December 1878 to 11th January 1879 (both days inclusive.)

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an Order made in the High Court of Judicature on [illegible] day of December instant, in a suit No. [illegible] of 1878, wherein PESTONJEE [illegible] POCHARA and others are Plaintiffs and NUSSERWANJEE [illegible] and others are Defendants, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 9th day of January 1879, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Company's Registered Office, No 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, to take the votes of the Shareholders of the Company on the following proposition:—

"That the suit No. 568 of 1878 which has been instituted by Pestonjee Edaljee Pochara and others against Nusserwanjee Ardeshir Wadia and others for the purpose of having the election of Joomabhoy Laljee and Nowrojee Maneckjee Wadia on the 5th day of November 1878, declared invalid, be proceeded with in the name of the said Company."—Dated this 28th day of December 1878.

N. ARDASEER, Chairman.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866 and of the NEW ALEXANDRA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 28th day of December 1878 presented to the Honorable SIR MICHAEL ROBERTS WESTROPP, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, by TRICUMJEE MOOLJEE, DAYABHOY CULLIAJEE, and RAMJEE CRUSHNAJEE, Creditors of the said Company. And the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honorable Mr JUSTICE GREEN on the 17th day of January 1879, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

ARDASIR & HORMUSJEE,
7, Rampart Row, Fort. Solicitors for the Petitioners.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866 and in the MATTER of the COLABA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 28th day of December 1878 presented to the Honorable SIR MICHAEL ROBERTS WESTROPP, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, by RAMJEE CRUSHNAJEE and COMPANY, TRICUMJEE MOOLJEE and COMPANY, MANOR HURKHA, VULLUBHRAM HEMCHUND, and DAYABHOY CULLIANJEE, Creditors of the said Company. And the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN on the 17th day of January 1879, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

ARDASIR & HORMUSJEE,
7, Rampart Row, Fort. Solicitors for the Petitioners.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866 and of the NEW FLEMING SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 28th day of December 1878 presented to the Honorable SIR MICHAEL ROBERTS WESTROPP, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, by VULLUBHRAM HEMCHUND, MOOLCHUND JUMNADAS, MANOR HURKHA, TRICUMJEE MOOLJEE and COMPANY, and RAMJEE CRUSHNAJEE and COMPANY, Creditors of the said Company. And the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN on the 17th day of January 1879, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

ARDASIR & HORMUSJEE,
7, Rampart Row, Fort. Solicitors for the Petitioners.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866 and of the NURSEY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 28th day of December 1878 presented to the Honorable SIR MICHAEL ROBERTS WESTROPP, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, by MANOR KURKHA, MOOLCHUND JUMNADAS, VULLUBHRAM HEMCHUND, RAMJEE CRUSHNAJEE and COMPANY, and TRICUMJEE MOOLJEE and COMPANY Creditors of the said Company. And the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN on the 17th day of January 1879, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

ARDASIR & HORMUSJEE,
7, Rampart Row, Fort. Solicitors for the Petitioners.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NEW YEAR'S EVE.—From 6 to 9 p.m. GRAND Dinner Rs. 2: from 9 till 10 Hot Supper Re. 1; from 10 till 12 Cold Supper Re. 1 Illuminations, Band, Temple Bar.

WANTED, a CLERK with good Banking experience and knowledge of English. Must write well and have unexceptionable references. Apply to A. B., care of this paper.

NOTICE.—PASSENGERS by the S.S. ALABAMA are informed that there will be MASS on board the Steamer on NEW YEAR'S DAY.

A GENTLEMAN with good testimonials and large experience wishes to give Lessons in Music (Piano, Violin, Singing, Harmonium or Organ.) Apply to A. M., this office.

TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.—HARDMAN'S FINE OLD WAVERLEY WHISKEY. Cash Price Rs. 20 per dozen. THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.

SUPERFINE FLOUR and SOOJEE, FRESH BISCUITS in TINS and LOOSE, J. PEARSE, Confectioner, 24, Apollo Street.

PRESENTS.

LADIES'
Gold Bracelets.
Gold Brooches.
Gold Lockets.
Gold Suites.
Sets of Earrings.
Jewelled Rings.
Fans.
Chatelains.
Work Baskets.
Lady's Companions.
Photo Frames.
Albums.
Envelope Cases and Portfolios.
Waist Bags.
Scent Bottle Cases.
Glove and Handkerchief. Boxes.
Church Services.
Hymn Books.
Silver Card Cases.
Ivory Card Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Writing Cases.
Silver Thimbles.
Gold Thimbles.
Scent Bottles.
Bouquet Holders.

WEDDING.
Electro-Plated Fruit Stands.
Cellarettes.
Cruet Stands.
Tea and Coffee Services.
Sets of Napkin Rings.
Salts.
Glass Flower Vases.
Porcelain Vases.
Parian Statues.
Ice Buckets.
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Ormolu Inkstands and Pen Rests.
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Sets of Liqueur Bottles and Glasses.
Lamps.
Sets of Table Glass Ware.
Sets of Crockery Ware.
Dessert Sets.

CHRISTENING.
Sets of Silver Cup, Forks, and Spoons.
Silver Cups.
Silver Mugs.
Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Silver Bells and Choral.

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Meerschaum Pipes.
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Cigar Cases.
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HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS to get FRESH SUPPLIES direct from Home, of pure Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines, Invalids' Foods and Wines, Sick Room and Patients' Requirements, Perfumery, Toilet and Medicated Soaps, Toilet Requisites, from the best Manufacturers. Their charges are moderate, and up-country orders are promptly and carefully executed, when accompanied with remittances, or a satisfactory reference in Bombay.

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DISPENSING DEPARTMENT is kept open day and night under the entire supervision of European assistants, where prescriptions are accurately prepared. Medicines at reasonably low prices.

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UNSURPASSABLE AND WELL-KNOWN
TEAS
IN PLANTATION-PACKED CANISTERS.

CHURCH GATE STREET, OPPOSITE TO THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

MR. L. STEFFENAUER, WATCHMAKER.

No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

BEGS to call the attention of the Public that he has JUST RECEIVED a well selected stock of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and especially recommends the following:—

1. The 18 Carat Gold English Patent Lever Keyless Watch at ... Rs. 180 to 250
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The same in a very strong Hunting case ... „ 55
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Do. in a Hunting case at ... „ 45

2 Years Guarantee for the above Watches. Terms—CASH.

Mr. L. STEFFENAUER has also received a large stock of cheap Watches from Rs. 15 to Rs. 38.
3 Watches taken at once are given at wholesale rates.
Musical Boxes in great variety from Rs. 40 to Rs. 250.

REPAIRS OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND MUSICAL BOXES ATTENDED TO WITH THE UTMOST DESPATCH.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER.

ARTICLES USEFUL, ORNAMENTAL AND AMUSING, SUITABLE AS PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

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FANCY GOODS AND STATIONERY.

Albums, Carte de Visite and Scrap
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Brushes, Gum
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Bottles, Scent
Binoculars
Boxes, Cash and Despatch
„ Card
„ Work
„ Paint and Color
„ String
Books, Memorandum
„ Copying
Bags, Dressing
Basket, Toy
Cards, Menu and Christmas
„ Birthday and Souvenir
Cases, Card
„ Cigars and Cigarettes
„ Scent Bottle
„ Etuo
„ Dressing
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Companions, Ladies
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Dictionary, Walker and Webster's
Erasers, Desk
Envelopes
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Files, Letter
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Glass, Decorative
Glasses, Magnifying and Reading
Inkstands
Inks, Magic and Travelling
Instruments, Surveying
Jewel Cases
Knives, Paper and Pen
Lables
Leather Cuttings
Mathematical Instruments
Machines, Magnetic, Galvanic
Mirror, Triple Folding
Novels
Oleographs
Pens and Pen-making Machine
Pens, Addressing, Music, Ruling and Styloid
Pencils and Pencil Cases
Penholders
Presses, Copying and Byford's Facsimile
Plaster, Court
Paper, Blotting
Papyograph and Postage Scales
Paints, Water Color
Paste
Quill Pen-making Machine
Racks, Pen
Rulers
Rings, Key
Scissors, Folding, &c
Scrap for Scrap Albums
Slates, unbreakable
Tourists' Cases
Tapes, Metallic Measuring
Toothpicks
Varnish for Leather
Wells, Damping
Wax, Sealing
Writing Table Sets
Writing Paper
Weights, Paper

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Acrobats, Crandalls
Bon Bons from 12 annas box
Blocks, Masquerade
Bom Shells per doz. Re. 1-4
Billiards, Portable and Grass Lawn
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Bezique
Boards, Chess, Draught, and Cribbage
Bezique
Boards, Chess, Draught, and Croquet
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Card Games
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Dolls
Dumb Bells and Foils
Go-Bang
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Mechanical Figures
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Tennis, Lawn, and Accessories
Toys and Tops
Wheel of Life
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HARDWARE, HOUSEHOLD AND TRAVELING REQUISITES.

Aquarium Fountains
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Companion, Household
Cafetiere
Cutter, Glass
Dredger, Flour
Drill, Archimedean
Filters, Pocket household, and Bottle
Freezer
Fryer, Egg Poacher and
Gazogene and Accessories
Gyro Pigeon
Hammocks, Ashantee
Kettle, Artists'
Lamps
Machines, Ice, and Accessories
„ Sewing
Opener, Fish Tin
„ Self-Adapting Can
Pot, watering
Refrigerators
Stoves, Methelated Pocket
„ American Pocket
„ Economic Portable Cooking
„ Household Cooking,
Safes, Travelling Ice
Troughs, Flower
Taps, Champagne
Travellers' Requisites
Tiffin Dish
Tea Services
Toilet Sets

PLATED WARE.

Boxes, Biscuit
„ Fussee
„ Sardine
Baskets, Bread
Candlesticks
Carvers, Meat
„ Game
„ Fish
Cellars, Salt
Cruets, Breakfast
„ Dinner
Cutlery
Corks, Bottle
Corkscrews
Cups, Army and Navy
„ Telescopic Drinking
Dishes, Beefsteak
„ Carlton Club
„ Vegetable
Decanters, Claret
Decoctors, Tea
Ewers, Cream
Fountains, Perpetual
Flasks
Forks, Dessert
„ Dinner
Fork, Fish
„ Pickle
Frames, Dinner
„ Breakfast
„ Egg
„ Toast
„ Sauce
Frames, Pickle
Hammers, Ice
Inkstands
Jugs, Ice
„ Claret
Knives, Dessert
„ Fish
„ Butter
„ Bread
„ Champagne
Labels, Bottle

Further details regarding the above can be had on application to

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ... Annas 4

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NOW READY.

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Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

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"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

LAST WEEK.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 31ST DECEMBER,
BENEFIT OF
SIGNORA COY,

Under the distinguished patronage and immediate presence of

HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL WARRE,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, BOMBAY ARMY,

on which occasion will be presented Verdi's popular Opera,

LA TRAVIATA,
FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS SEASON.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.

To meet the views of several Patrons of the Opera the management have resolved to issue tickets for the remaining four nights at the following rates:

Rs. 15 for Dress Circle Ticket for 4 Nights.
„ 9 for Stall do. do.
„ 6 for Gallery do. do.
„ 3 for Pit do. do.

But for tickets for one night only, the usual rates will be charged as follows:—

Dress Circle ... Rs. 5 | Gallery ... Rs. 2
Stalls ... „ 3 | Pit ... „ 1

Doors open at 8-30 p. m. Performance to commence at 9 p.m. Tickets and plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST JANUARY, 1879,
WILL BE REPEATED FOR THE SECOND AND LAST TIME,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,
PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

INSECT POWDER.

WITHOUT disagreeable smell; a perfectly innocuous (to the higher animals) Vegetable Powder. Utterly exterminates Insect Life. Mosquitoes, Fleas, Cockroaches, entirely got rid of.

Tins with full directions Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

ARROWROOT,
MANUFACTURED UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERINTENDENCE
FROM THE BERMUDA PLANT
CULTIVATED IN INDIA,

Being true Bermuda Arrowroot, equal to the finest in the English Market.

WE have for some years been devoting our attention to this product, and have now been able to obtain it of so fine a quality that we cannot import anything better from London.

☞ Ask for KEMP'S INDIAN ARROWROOT.

Per pound Tin, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH STOCK OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

in Splendid Condition, SUPERB in FINISH, and GUARANTEED QUALITY, manufactured from the very Choicest Tobacco of the NEW SEASON'S CROP.

Mr. NEUBERG respectfully invites a trial of any of the Brands enumerated below.

CHEROOTS.

		per 1,000			per 100	
Thomson's Prime	Rs.	22	0	Rs.	2	8
Do. No. 1	„	17	0	„	2	0
Dawson's Prime	„	20	0	„	2	4
Do. No. 1	„	17	0	„	2	0

CIGARS.

Regalias Elegantes	Rs.	25	0	Rs.	3	0
Favoritas	„	22	0	„	2	8
Principes	„	20	0	„	2	4

CIGARETTES.
MILD, MEDIUM, AND FULL FLAVORED
Manufactured Daily.
ALWAYS FRESH,
AND ALWAYS IN STOCK.

GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.,
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

Now Ready, Price Rs. [illegible]

CUNNINGHAM on the INDIAN CONTRACT ACT. *Third Edition.*

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WATERLOW'S MULTIPLEX COPYING PORTFOLIO, by means of which 20 copies of an original writing can be taken upon thick paper with the aid of an ordinary copying press.

Quarto Size ... Rs. 18
Foolscap Size ... „ 15

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THACKER & Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

DURING the temporary absence in Europe of our partner, Mr. ALFRED DANN SAUNDERS, Mr. T. W. CUFF is authorised to sign our firm per procuration.

KING, KING & Co.

Bombay, 23rd December 1878.

ADOPTION.

TO a RESPECTABLE COUPLE wishing to ADOPT a MALE EUROPEAN CHILD one year of age the opportunity is offered. If required a moderate bonus will be paid for final adoption. Apply by letter only C. K., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS,
ON SALE BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOVELTIES
IN CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS

on sale at the several establishments of

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MEASUREMENT OF BALES OF COTTON AND OTHER PRODUCE AT THE VARIOUS BUNDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 1st of January 1879, the FEE for MEASURING BALES of COTTON, WOOL, and HEMP, will be 4½ pies per Bale. For Bales of Piece Goods and Yarns, and for all other Bales and Packages, the rate will be 6 pies per bale or Package.

By Order of the Committee,

J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 14th December 1878.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, on MONDAY, the 6th January 1879, at 1 p.m., for the [illegible] at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 11th December 1878, viz: "That Article 7 of the Articles of Association be cancelled, and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof, 'That Mr. Soonderao Rugganath shall be Secretary and Treasurer to the Company and his remuneration as such Secretary and Treasurer shall be 5 per centum on the gross receipts of the Company, and that he shall not thereby be disqualified from becoming a Director of the Company.'"

ALEX. McHINCH,
Chairman.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 11th December 1878.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

IN addition to the TENDERS invited for the CONSTRUCTION of the DRAINAGE WORKS comprised in Contract No. 1, the Municipal Commissioner will also be prepared to receive TENDERS for certain portions of the work included in that contract.

Bills of Quantities of such works, Forms of Tenders for the same, and any further information which may be required can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders must be submitted to the address of the Municipal Commissioner not later than 12 o'clock noon of the 6th proximo.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality, on Special Duty,

Bombay, 24th December 1878.

NOTICE.—The EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th instant, and also on TUESDAY, the 31st, and WEDNESDAY, the 1st January.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
J. M. GRIGOR, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 2nd December 1878.

NOTICE.

Re SIR COWASJEE JEHANGEER READYMONEY, Knight, C.S.I., deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Act of 1866." Notice is hereby given that ALL PERSONS, being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of the late SIR COWASJEE JEHANGEER READYMONEY, Knight C.S.I., who died at Bombay on the 19th July 1878 and Probate of whose LAST WILL and TESTAMENT was granted on the 4th day of September 1878 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Messrs HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE, two of the Executors therein named, are required on or before the 29th day of January 1879 to send to the undersigned at their office No. 27, Medow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and that after the expiration of such time, the Estate will be distributed amongst those entitled thereto, regard being had only to the claims of which the said Executors shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to or having property belonging to the deceased in their hands, are required forthwith to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executors.—Dated this 20th day of December 1878.

PRESCOTT & WINTER,
Attorneys for the Executors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. [illegible] of 1877.

RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY BAXTERNA of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiff,

DADABHOY DOSSABHOY BAXTERNA, also of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Mazagon in Bombay, aforesaid Executor of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of KHURSEDBAI, Widow of the late DOSSABHOY EDULJEE BAXTERNA, deceased ... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the Ninth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-eight, NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS CLAIMING DEBTS or LIABILITIES affecting the Estate of KHURSEDBAI, widow of the late DOSSABHOY EDULJEE BAXTERNA, deceased, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, the testatrix in the pleadings in the said suit mentioned, who died in Bombay on or about the Sixth day of September One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one Calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 19th day of December 1878.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 660 of 1877.

BAI LUCKMIBAI, daughter of the late DAVIDASS NURROTUMDASS, and an Infant, of the age of fifteen years, by her Guardian and next friend CURSONDASS SOONDERJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Hanooman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiff,

SHA MOOLCHUND KHOOSHALL and LALLCHUND JUGJEEWAN, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, the Executors of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of the late BAI MANECKBAI, deceased, residing at Bazar Gate Street within the Fort of Bombay. JUMNADASS DAVIDASS of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevie Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the Second day of May One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-eight, NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS CLAIMING DEBTS or LIABILITIES affecting the estate of MANECKBAI, Widow of the late DAVIDASS NURROTUMDASS, deceased, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the Testatrix in the pleadings in this suit mentioned, who died in Bombay on or about the Twenty-[illegible] day of May One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one Calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this [illegible] day of Dec. 1878.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 28TH DEC. 1878.

[illegible] since the departure of last Mail has been virtually taken up with the Christmas holidays, as the majority of people are remaining away until after New Year's day, and there has consequently been little business done, although the Banks have been open to-day and will also be on Monday.

A disastrous year for Bombay has been brought to a termination by the failure of a native firm of considerable standing, whose operations in Cotton and Opium have for years past attracted the attention of all connected with the trade of Bombay. Rumours were afloat for some days that Nursey Kessowjee and Co. could not tide over the pressure that was being brought to bear on them by their creditors, but it was not until Friday that the suspension was formally announced. Owing to the firm's connection with numerous Spinning and Weaving Companies, the shares of many of these institutions have been unduly depressed, but we are given to understand that few of them will eventually be sufferers.

The telegrams received from home during the week have been of a somewhat more reassuring character so far as Cotton is concerned, the price of Mid. Orleans having advanced ⅛d. per lb., and the market closes firm, notwithstanding the increasing tightness in money. The rate of discount for 3 months' sight Bills is now one per cent. above the Bank rate or 6 per cent. This is no doubt owing to the unfavourable nature of the Bank of England Return which shows a further falling off in the Proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities and which stands at 27¾ against 28⅜ per cent. last week, and is attributable to an increase of £1,200,000 in the amount of Bills discounted, as the Reserve of Notes is increased by £100,000 and Bullion by £1,600,000.

In the London General Produce Markets apparently few changes have taken place, but, as with us, there will be little doing until the commencement of the New Year.

Consols have advanced from £94½ to £94⅝ and French Rentes from Francs 112½ to Francs 113¼. The rate of Exchange for 60 days' sight Bills in India has declined to 1s. 6 11-16d. The only change in Enfaced Rupee Paper is a fall of ⅛ per cent. in the New Four-and-a-half per cent. Loan.

MONEY.—The [illegible] week ending on the [illegible] the public demand [illegible] rised by about 22 [illegible] of deposits. [illegible] confidence felt in the [illegible] easily [illegible] vented the usual Bo[illegible] no movement in the [illegible].

EXCHANGE.—The weekly allotment of [illegible] on India took place in London on the 24th inst., resulting in the full amount of £300,000, going to Bills at an average of 1s. 6⅛d., tenders at that rate receiving 99 per cent. This allotment, together with the announcement that next week the increased quantity of £400,000 will be offered, has caused increased weakness in the rates of Sterling Exchange here to-day. When the Banks reopened this morning, last Mail day's selling rates were at first quoted, but with more disposition to buy than sell, House Bills were negotiable at 1-16 decline. No transactions of any amount have taken place, but a reduction of fully 1-16d. per rupee all round has been established on last Monday's quotations before the close. Current rates now are:—Bank Bills on demand, 1s. 6 13-16d.; 6 months' sight, 1s. 7½d.; Credits, 3 months' sight, 1s. 7⅛; 6 months' sight, 1s. 7¼d. Documents 1s. 7 9-16d.; 6 months' sight, 1s. 7 13-16d. per rupee. Mercantile Bills on Paris, at 3 months' sight, Francs 2·07 per rupee.

On Calcutta we still quote Rs. 100⅛ for demand Bank Bills and Rs. 99⅞ for 60 days' sight Bills.

SHARES.—The market has been closed for holidays during the greater part of the week, but whilst open has been in a state of panic, arising from the causes previously referred to. Although confidence is now somewhat restored, quotations for Spinning and Weaving Companies Scrip must still be considered quite nominal as the actual transactions excepting in Alexandras, Colabas, Flemings, and Nurseys, of which there are anxious sellers, have been very small; and really well managed concerns are quite as good investments as previously.

FOR GOVERNMENT SECURITIES we still quote Rs. 94½ for Fours and Old Fours-and-a-half, and Rs. 99½ for the New Four-and-a-half per cent Loan.

IN PIECE GOODS there is nothing new to report. A small business consisting of about 600 packages has been done from the Bazaar at barely previous prices, but from first hands there have been no sales of any importance and quotations remain unchanged.

YARNS have been very dull. The demand for both English and Local Makes is extremely slack and stocks of the latter are being pressed for sale without attracting buyers.

METALS are unaltered throughout.

IN COALS the only transaction from first hands that has come to our notice has been the sale of a cargo of Cardiff on the Bunder at Rs. 22 per ton.

COTTON.—Notwithstanding the improved accounts reaching us from Liverpool, scarcely anything has been done for export. Dealers are continuing to hold out for high rates, and are in some instances asking Rs. 2 per candy advance on our last quotations, but buyers are still for the most part keeping back in anticipation of a decline when arrivals come to hand more freely. The Liverpool Market to-day closed firm with sales amounting to 10,000 bales, Mid. Orleans being quoted at 5⅜d. and Fair Dhollera 4 1-16d.

There is nothing new to report respecting the crop, small, but another week or two will probably bring more liberal supplies.

The *Receipts* for the week are 5,298 bales, making a total of 74,213 bales since 1st September, against 15,300 bales and 98,437 bales respectively for the corresponding periods last year.

The *Clearances* for sea since last mail have been 5,388 bales, making a total of 742,763 bales since 1st January against 860,427 bales for the whole of last year and 1,003,082 bales in 1876.

The following are to-day's quotation for Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission.:—

		per lbs.	C. O. F.
Old full pressed—			
Comrawuttee	Fully Good Fair	Rs. 180 Ready	4½
Do.	Good Fair	„ 173 „	4⅜
Do.	Fair	„ 160 „	3⅞
Dhollera	Good Fair	„ 173 „	4⅜
Do.	Fair	„ 160 „	3⅞
New—			
Oomrawuttee	Good	„ 192 „	4¾
Do.	Fully Good Fair	„ 186 „	4⅝
Do.	Good Fair	„ 180 „	4½
Do.	Good (Jan. delivery)	„ 182 „	4½
M. G. Broach	Good (Feb. delivery)	„ 192 „	4 15/16
Dhollera	Good (April delivery)	„ 178 „	4½

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 27th instant shows the following comparison with the two previous years:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Total supply of all kinds.	2,100,000	2,180,000	2,671,700
„ „ Surats.	133,000	113,000	282,710

For the United Kingdom only the figures of supply are:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Stock in Liverpool	325,000	388,000	534,010
Do. London	48,000	16,000	41,990
American afloat	280,000	260,000	407,000
E. Indian „	45,000	20,000	38,000
Total	698,000	684,000	1,0[illegible],000
Price of Mid. Orleans	5⅜d.	6 9-16d.	6 13-16d.
„ Fair Dhollera	4 1-16d.	5 5-16d.	5 5-16d.
Difference	1 9-16d.	1¼d.	1½d.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Week's Receipts	192,000	228,000	160,000
„ Exports to U. K.	51,000	72,000	83,000
„ „ Continent	33,000	49,000	31,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	2,569,000	2,346,000	2,557,000
Total Exports to U. K.	778,000	657,000	873,000
„ Continent.	565,000	423,000	428,000
„ Stock at the Ports.	850,000	890,000	980,000

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is quiet but steady at Rs. 6-1 to Rs. 6-2 per cwt. for ready and Rs. 6 per cwt. for March-April delivery. In *Rapeseed* there is nothing doing, the nominal prices are Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 7 per cwt. for ready and Rs. 7-8 per cwt. for April delivery. Gingelly is in moderate request at Rs. 38 to Rs. 40 per candy.

WHEAT is unchanged at Rs. 39 to Rs. 40 for White, Rs. 38 for Mixed, and Rs. 36 per candy for Red.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nominal Value each.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	132
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do	737½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 do	677½
Bank of Madras	60,000	[illegible]	all	10 do	680
National Bank of India	37,325	£20	£12-10	6 do	110

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.a.*	800
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.a.	115
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.*	700
Port Canning Land Company Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.a.	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	600
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.	80
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,025
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,500
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct	70
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,100
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	850
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	90
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s.	5
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	190
Cooria S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	900
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. a.	600 xd
Dhunmsey Spinning	3,000	1,000	all	35 p.s*	520
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	400		350
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	75
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	900
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	870
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000		600
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	725
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	850
K. Morarjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	675
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	550
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,176
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50		20
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25 p.s*	290
Maneckjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,130
Morarjee Spinning	1,048	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,020
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	1,000	5,000			170
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	30 p.	800
Nerjad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all		50
Nicol's Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	650	2,000	all		50
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	50
Oriental	4,000	625	all	55 p.s*	660
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	750
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	550
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	560
Do. do. [illegible]	250	1,000	250	25 p.s.	185
Sholapore S. and W. Co	500	1,000	all	30 p.a.	925
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	all	25 p.a.	600

* Per share for the half-year

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE ship GUYNEDD, 1,053 tons, Captain R. Roberts, will sail to-day for Amhurst, in ballast.

THE s.s. GALATEA, 1,330 tons, Captain Puddicombe, sailed on Saturday last for Colombo and Cochin in ballast.

THE SCHOONER GULANAR, 90 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE s. s. OCRUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 131 deck passengers.

THE s. s. HENRY BALCKOW, 639 tons, Captain W. Crowder, sailed on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 686 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, will sail to-day for Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Col. Gilbert-Cooper, and 50 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. ETHIOPIA, 1,314 tons, Captain R. Henderson, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Revd. Fr. N. Pagani, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hay and two children, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Watt, and 32 deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. HYDASPES, 1,890 tons, Captain Reynoldson, which arrived in harbour on the 27th inst. brought the following cargo:—357 packages fruit, 180 cases beads, 1 case umbrellas, 7 packages potatoes, 3 cases gold thread, 15 cases metal thread, 3 cases glassware, 30 packages paper, 479 packages piecegoods, 13 packages provision, 24 bales twist, 58 cases wine, 26 cases needles, 29 packages oilmanstores, 2 cases tobacco, 6 cases saffron, 820 boxes silver, 4 boxes specie, 12 packages akulgors, 402 cases incense, 10 bundles E. teeth, 340 packages gum, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Strathleven (s)	Pearson	London, Nov 29.
28	Yarm (s)	Powell	Middlesbro, Nov 8.
	Scotland (s)	Jones	Vingorla, Dec 27.
	Pearl (s)	Klee	Mandvie, Dec 26.
29	Chanda (s)	Day	Calcutta, Dec 6.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Standard (s)	Lyon	Mauritius.
	Trinacria (s)	Hutcheson	Liverpool.
	Ethiopia (s)	Henderson	Coast and Calcutta.
	Galatea (s)	Puddicombe	Colombo.
	Henry Balckow (s)	Crowder	P. Gulf.
	Ocrun (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.
29	Scotland (s)	Jones	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Steamer Vingorla, Dougherty, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Ship Guynedd, Roberts, to Amhurst.
Schooner Gulanar, Nacoda, to Mozambique.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Precurseur, to Pondicherry, Madras and Calcutta.
Brig Vestal, to Mozambique.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
24	Goa (s)	Stevenson	Bombay, Nov 30.
	Strathmore (s)	Rowell	Colombo, Dec 17.
	Helen Scott	Goldsworthy	Liverpool, Aug 31.
	Northumberland	Tandrais	Madras, Dec 4.
	Saint Margaret	Logie	Kings Road, Sept 20.
	Lady Cairns	Carnell	Liverpool, Sept 21.
	Royal Alfred	Fisher	Liverpool, Aug 28.
	Silhet	Bennett	Demerara, Sept 11.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 24.—Steamers Madras and Memfi, and barque Montrose.

PASSENGERS.

Per Goa—Mr Probyn, Mr and Mrs Whitsey, Mr and Mrs Unwin, Mr and Mrs Bagley, Mr R Atkinson, Sgt. Swain, Mr Rogers.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Lady Cairns—20th November, British Envoy in Lat 36-46 S Long 78-5 E; 19th December, Norman Macleod in Lat 18-44 N, Long 88-49 E.

By Saint Margaret—Saint Kilda in Lat 39-38 S, Long, 49-20 E bound to Calcutta, 78 days out.

By Royal Alfred—Roderick when in Bay of Bengal bound to Negapatam.

By Silhet—6th December, Duchess of Edinburgh in Lat 9-41 S, Long 81-50.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Standard, s—49 bundles steel, Mahamedally Habutbhoy.

FROM GLASGOW.

Galatea s—2 cases umbrellas, Framjee Edulgee.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Hydaspes s—2 cases printing books, Hormusjee Sorabjee.

FROM LONDON.

Malwa s—2 cases soap, Surufally Heptoola; 1 qr cask whisky and 3 qr casks portwine, Jemsetjee Framjee; 150 kegs red lead, Toolseedass Khimjee; 30 cases saltpeter, Shamjee Veerjee; 46 casks cider, 19 cases stout, 405 cases sherry, 83 casks and 47 cases pale ale, and 260 cases champagne, Treacher and Co.

Oimara—75 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Pekin s—55 cases old tom, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

Sumatra s—8 cases hams, 2 cases bacon, and 4 cases cheese, D D Shah.

Peniedi s—100 kegs iron nails, Abdoolcadur Habutbhoy.

Japanese s—110 kegs iron nails, Abdoolally Goolamhoosein.

S A Blanden—5,000 cases kerosine oil, [illegible].

FROM MARSEILLES.

Malwa s—2 cases saffron, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—150 cases brandy, Cawasjee Mehta and Co.
Precurseur s—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s—150 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 47 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Arabia s—25 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s—32 bales cotton, and 94 bales cotton waste, Mooljee Luckmidass; 70 bales wool, Mottee Jaitha; 16 bales wool and 15 bales rags, Bhimjee Girdhur; 38 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 56 bales wool, Heerjewan Vusonjee; 146 bales cotton, Tribhowandass Hurriwalebdass; 60 bales cotton, Ookerda Khetsee; 25 bales wool, Cooverjee Rowjee; 45 bales wool, Kessowjee Pooja; 60 bales wool, Khimchund Premchund; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 10 bales wool, Govindjee Tulsekchund; 150 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 82 bales wool, Lalljee Nurranjee; 36 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 92 bales hemp, Khuttow Muthra.

FOR LONDON.

Wanlock,—16 bales hides, Gulamally Peerbhoy; 66¾ cwts coir ropes, P Nusserwanjee; 6 bales hides, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola.

Lombardy s—28 cwts chundroos, 11 cwts india rubber, and 52 packages cowras, Currimbhoy Hassonbhoy; 25 cwts E teeth Moolchund Jewraj; 8¾ cwts E teeth, Vemchund Jottadass; 16 bundles silk, Goolamhoosein Jannahamed; 2 cwts T shells, Jewraj Meerally; 4¼ cwts fishmaws, Mahamed Nuthoo; 750 cwts teel seed, Finlay Scott and Co; 1,200 cwts linseed, Remington and Co; 43 bales cotton, Nemchund Khimchund; 66¾ cwts olibanum, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 14¾ cwts E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 1¾ cwts E teeth, Moosabhoy Aleebhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—50 bales cotton, Gladstone Wyllie and Co; 214 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—250 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 27th December 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·916
Temperature of the Air	75·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·0
Dew Point	64·2
Relative humidity of Air	·685
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of Air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	67·8
General Direction of Wind	NE, ENE, WSW, WNW, NNW, NNE, E.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	214

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 26.

Cahill, Major, 14th Bombay N I, on leave, from Belgaum.
Pritchard, Major, R A, on leave, from Secundrabad.

DECEMBER 27.

Churchill, Captain, 1st Goorkhas, on duty, from England.
Little, Col, Staff Corps, on duty, from Aden.
Hallen, Staff Vet Surg, on duty, from Coimbatore.
Hills, Lieut Col, R E, on leave, from [illegible].
Sanders, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Ainslie, Captain, 3rd Sikh Infantry, from furlough, from England.
Burrows, [illegible], from furlough, from [illegible].
Larminie, Captain, R E, from leave, from England.
Cherry, Lieut Col, 1st Lt Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Rowlandson, Captain, 7th Bombay N I, from leave, from England.
O'Nial, Surg Major, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 28.

Stace, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Kolapore.
Cahill, Major, 14th Bombay N I, on furlough, to England.
Hunt, Surg, on leave, to Jubbulpore.
Pallin, Vet Surg, on duty, to Bangalore.
Inglis, Lieut Col, 6th Lt Infantry, to join, to Peshawar.
England, Major, 10th Lancers, to join, to Peshawar.
Strange, Captain, 10th Lancers, to join, to Peshawar.
Sanders, Major, Comt Dept, to join, to Deesa.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, December 10.)

Mr H S Otter is admitted as a member of the Madras Civil Service.

Colonel Thornton, Comdg Royal Artillery, Centre District, to act as Cantonment Magistrate, St. Thomas' Mount.

The services of the undermentioned Officers deputed for famine duty to this Presidency are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal:—Mr Phillips, Mr Gregory, Mr Graham, and Mr Innes.

The services of Major E W Shaw, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT MILITARY ORDERS.

The services of Lieut-Colonel Helberton, R H A, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe:—Lieut Col Cox, Infantry.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Colonel's allowance:—Col Abdy, Staff Corps.

The services of Lieut Love, R E, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Acting Commander of the Forces for field service.

The services of Lieut Poulter, R E, are replaced at the disposal of the Acting Commander of the Forces, for field service.

His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Brigadier-General (with temporary rank) Furton, Staff Corps, to be a Brigadier-General to complete the establishment.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service:—Lieut-Col (Brevet-Colonel) Douglas, Staff Corps on the ordinary pension of £456 5s with a capitalized value of annuity of £4,912.

Mr D P Walliker is admitted as a Surgeon on the Madras Establishment.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, December 21.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

100th Regt—Lieut Glancy to be Adjutant, vice Owens, resigned.

26th N I—Lieut Graves, Wing Officer and Officiating Adjutant, is confirmed in the appointment of Adjutant vice Lieut Lewis, permanently appointed to the Commissariat Department.

Captain (Brevet Major) A Hill, 34th Regiment, to be Station Staff Officer, Ranikhet, vice Captain Haywood.

The following officers have completed the qualification for appointment on the regimental, executive and personal staff of the army:—Captain (Local Major) J T Turner, 23rd Foot; (Brevet Major) H H Taylor, 1-5th Foot; J Corse-Scott, 37th N I.

Captain J R Slade, R H A, is directed to proceed from Morar to Hurripe Sing-ka-Boorj, for duty with D Battery A Brigade.

Captain H Gardiner, 1st Foot, will proceed to Malta to join the first Battalion into which he has recently been promoted.

CALENDAR FOR DEC. AND JAN.—1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter .... 31st, 6h. 48m. a. m.

Date.		Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Dec.						
Mon.	30	......	6 34	5 31	3 16 m 3 59 a	9 42 m 9 32 a
Tues.	31	......	6 35	5 32	3 50 m 4 33 a	10 22 m 10 22 a
Jan. Wed.	1	English Mail expected.	6 35	5 32	4 29 m 5 43 a	...
Th.	2	......	6 35	5 32	5 19 m 7 2 a	...
Fri.	3	......	6 35	5 33	6 17 m 8 20 a	...
Sat.	4	......	6 36	5 34	7 30 m 9 24 a	...
Sun.	5	......	6 36	5 34	8 35 m 10 12 a	...

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

(Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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- Arrivals and Departures.

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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing—
- Latest Telegrams.
- English Political and Social Letter.
- English Commercial Letter.
- The Navy.
- Latest Telegrams published in London.
- The Queen's Speech
- The Indian Army.

MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART, ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK RELIEF FUND.

THIS FUND has been established for the purpose of AFFORDING AID to SHAREHOLDERS, in terms of the following Resolution passed at a meeting convened by the Lord Provost of Glasgow on November 4:—

"That this meeting sympathises in the very disastrous effect "which the stoppage of the City of Glasgow Bank will entail "on the commercial community, especially on shareholders; "and as many of these are ladies and families who may "thereby be deprived of their means of subsistence, this "meeting resolves that a national fund shall be raised through-"out the country for the relief of shareholders, who, in conse-"quence of calls against stock held by them, or otherwise, may "be left in destitute circumstances or in need of pecuniary "assistance for their support."

The following appeal has been telegraphed by the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the Executive Committee of the Fund, to Scottish residents of the Bombay Presidency:—

"SCOTCHMEN!

"In the name of the Scottish nation, we ask your [illegible] for "shareholders ruined by the City of Glasgow Bank's failure. [illegible] already [illegible]"

Subscriptions will be received by the Bank of Bombay, where an account has been opened in the names of the Chairman and Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

By Order of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce,
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 4th December 1878.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

HATHERLY—IVORS—November 30th, at St. Saviours, St. George's Square, London, S.W, by the Rev. Richard L. Siveen, M.A., John Rodney Hatherly, to Ellen Ivors.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—December 22nd, at Lucknow, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. J. Clarke, M.D., 3rd Regiment Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

MACGEORGE—December 16th, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Mr. William MacGeorge, of a son and heir.

MACKENZIE—December 21st, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of W. MacKenzie, of a son.

REYNOLDS—December 24th, at Bareilly, the wife of J. Reynolds, of a son.

RIVETT-CARNAC—At Allahabad, Christmas Eve, the wife of C. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Financial Department, of a son.

THOMAS—December 19th, at Kottapaddy, South Malabar, the wife of Mr. George Thomas, Registration Department, Ponany, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

KILBY—SCOTT—December 24th, at the Cathedral, by the Revd, B. Atlay, Sandford J. Kilby, to Alice Flora, youngest daughter of the late Henry Emmanuel Scott, C. E. of Baidelaw, Midlothian.

DEATHS.

CHAPMAN—December 21st, at Bezwada, of cholera, Sergt. J. F. Chapman, aged 27 years.

EWING—December 26th, at Umballa, William Ewing, Junr., of Ewing & Co., Calcutta, aged 25.

KING—December 25th, at Madras, Amelia, the wife of Mr. A. G. King, aged 29 years.

LONGBOURNE—December 18th, at Shajehanpore, Laura, the infant daughter of Lieutenant F. Longbourne, 8th Regiment, aged 14 months.

MAXWELL—December 21st, at Lucknow, of diphtheria, Everard Francis Pattle, son of Lieutenant F.T. Maxwell, R.E., aged 2 years and 10 months.

MASON—December 23rd, at Madras, Olivia Gertrude, the dearly beloved child of Francis and Wilhelmina Mason, aged 2 years, 4 months and 26 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1878.

THE failure of Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee and Co., which was known to be inevitable a week since, though its formal announcement was postponed till the Banks re-opened on Saturday after the Christmas holidays, is for Bombay a commercial disaster of the first magnitude. So far as local interests are concerned trade and [illegible] by it much more seriously even than by the collapse of the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., who had transferred to the City of Glasgow Bank losses that might otherwise have had to be borne by their friends in Bombay. Mr. Nursey Kessowjee has probably few or no creditors out of this city and the neighbouring maritime provinces of Western India; and the announcement that he has stopped payment means widespread ruin at our own doors, and especially among the enterprising section of the native community who are the chief dealers in cotton, and who have also taken a large share in fostering the growth of a cotton manufacturing industry in Bombay. Mr. Nursey Kessowjee and his father, Mr. Kessowjee Naik, who founded the firm, and whose name is still generally associated with it though he retired from business some little time ago, are members of a Banya family from Cutch, a native State which has always been famous for producing a race of energetic and well-to-do traders. For many years their firm has held among the native merchants a position analogous to that held by Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. among the European merchants of this Presidency; and for a long time Mr. Kessowjee Naik was intimately connected in business with the latter firm, for whom he acted as a broker capitalist, supplying advances on cotton and other produce purchased for shipment. This connection was broken off before the English firm's credit began to be generally whispered about; but its influence is distinctly traceable in the independent career of the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. Mr. Nursey's operations have invariably been characterised by what, when they succeed, is called enterprise, and, when they fail, reckless over-trading in cotton, seeds, grain, wool, and latterly to his misfortune in opium. Mr. Nursey's ambition has always been to control the market and to paralyze competition by doing business on so large a scale that practically he could fix the prices of merchandise in Bombay, no matter what the state of the demand for such goods might be in foreign markets. It is obvious that a man who thus seeks to acquire the command over a trade worth many millions sterling ought to be in the first instance a millionaire; and it is probable that Mr. Nursey Kessowjee had at one time a very large capital at his disposal. A constant succession, however, of years of bad trade exhausted his legitimate resources and drove him to seek fortune in adventures of a not strictly commercial character. In this respect he and his father were no doubt guided by the example of W. Nicol and Co. It is now clear that the ever-to-be-regretted purchase of the Elphinstone Company's foreshore property by the State was one of those windfalls by means of which Mr. Fleming seems to have counted on making good the losses caused by mercantile misadventures. Mr. Kessowjee Naik was a director of the Elphinstone Company; and after the State had bought that Company's property, he and his son, who were also large holders of shares in the Mazagaon Company, which possessed a rival piece of foreshore, found that the Government, having made the mistake of commencing trade as proprietors of docks and wharves, could only make its purchase pay by entering into competition with private foreshore owners. Thereupon Mr. Kessowjee, pitting himself against a Government possessed of boundless resources, conceived the brilliant idea of attracting at any cost to Mazagaon the principal part of the export trade of Bombay, and so forcing the Government to repeat the Elphinstone transaction and buy the Mazagaon property from him at his own price.

To this project all other considerations were sacrificed; and the whole business of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. was described to us more than a year ago as resembling an inverted pyramid, with its point resting on the narrow and insecure foundation of the Mazagaon property. A remarkable illustration of the power [illegible] over all persons engaged in the trade of the port was afforded two years ago by the success of their audacious attempt to transfer the cotton market from its old site at Colaba to the other end of the town at Mazagaon, notwithstanding the unanimous remonstrances of the European merchants of Bombay and the notorious inconvenience to them of being obliged to go to such an out-of-the-way place as Mazagaon Bandar to buy their cotton. This was really a stroke of genius, for it had an immediate effect in stirring up the Chamber of Commerce to entreat the Government to purchase the Mazagaon property. But it is certain that Mr. Nursey Kessowjee must have paid dearly for this success; for the native dealers were only induced to take their cotton to Mazagaon by promises of support which the owners of the new Cotton Green could not fulfil except by entering into large transactions on their own account at a time when cotton was falling steadily in value from month to month. The same story might be told of Mr. Nursey's endeavours to attract to Mazagaon other branches of trade, and so to diminish the revenues of the competing Port Trust. The embarrassments of the firm must have gone on constantly increasing with the continued depression of trade. Probably, the crash would have come long ago but for the profits the firm made in speculations in grain during the Famine season, and for the illegitimate resource of which Mr. Nursey appears to have availed himself, in employing the capital borrowed on account of four spinning mills for which he was secretary and treasurer in his general business. We call this proceeding illegitimate, because, although we hear that the articles of association of the spinning companies authorized Mr. Nursey to employ their spare capital in his business on paying interest at 6 per cent., no one but the most reckless of speculators would have taken advantage of this astounding concession to gamble away, as he is said to have done, the whole of the capital of his fellow-shareholders in the mills. Such transactions could not be kept quite secret, and the state of Mr. Nursey's affairs has long been a subject of common talk in Bombay. An almost fatal blow was struck at the credit of the firm three months ago by the failure of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.; for natives who had deposited money in Mr. Nursey Kessowjee's hands at once ran panic-stricken to demand it, and capitalists who had advanced money to the mills or on produce shipped by the firm, [illegible] the foreign trade [illegible] made demands for security which could hardly be complied with. The announcement put forth at that time by the Government that it had determined to buy the Mazagaon property had the effect of quieting for a time these apprehensions, as the sale of the property would place at Mr. Nursey's command a sum of at least 20 lakhs of rupees; but this was only a respite. Since the beginning of October commercial affairs in Bombay have gone from bad to worse; and, besides losses in cotton and wool, Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee and Co. have incurred fresh obligations on account of a heavy fall in the price of opium in China. The result is, that they cannot meet their liabilities and are compelled to stop payment—a calamity due, in the main, no doubt, to their own recklessness, but the responsibility for which partly belongs to the action of the Government of Bombay in taking up the speculative business of wharfingers and cargo boat and dock owners, and using without scruple all the resources of the State to ruin its rivals.

The immediate effect of the failure has been, of course, to send down the value of all mill and bank shares, and to create profound distrust of the solvency of all but a very few mercantile firms in Bombay. It is, however, we venture to say, a popular misapprehension to suppose that there is anything radically unsound in the trade or industry of this city. Notwithstanding the frequent failures of individual firms, the statistics of foreign and coasting commerce show that the progress of Bombay as a seaport is almost uninterrupted; and the flourishing state of the Municipal finances is another and most satisfactory proof that the talk one so often hears about the decline of Bombay is quite unwarranted. There has been much unprofitable trading of late years, especially on the part of European merchants; but this can be traced to the evil influence of the Glasgow ring and their imitators, and also possibly in some degree to the inability of men accustomed to the old way of doing mercantile business in Bombay to accept inevitable changes with a good grace and fit themselves into a new groove. But the trade in Indian produce carried on at this port must always continue to flourish. So again with regard to the cotton industry, which cannot but be prosperous so long as it is managed with ordinary sense and honesty. The fact that a number of mills are worked to a great extent with borrowed capital, and that the secretaries and treasurers are allowed apparently not only to take a commission on the gross turn-out, so that it is to their interest to keep the mills working at a loss, but also to use the money of the shareholders in their own business, only shows that there are a great many silly people who hold mill shares, not that the manufacture of cotton yarn and piece goods in Bombay is not in itself a good business. While, therefore, the crisis is serious enough, we may set aside exaggerated apprehensions that it will lead to "the ruin of Bombay." There is not the slightest chance that Bombay will be ruined; on the contrary, trade must revive as soon as the late but plentiful harvest has been gathered in. Perhaps we should not conclude this article without saying a word in behalf of the Bombay men of 1860-66, almost the last of whose firms we have lately seen tumbling to destruction. These men committed in their time many follies, and perhaps a few crimes. But, after all, Bombay, taken collectively, owes them a good deal. But for their grand audacity the place would not have been transformed with almost unequalled rapidity into a spacious, wholesome, and magnificent city, worthy of its imperial destinies. Let us charitably believe that "all the soil of the "achievement goes with them into their graves," and pray that their successors, to whom it descends with "better opinion, better confirma-"tion," and heavier taxation, may approve themselves worthy of receiving such a splendid inheritance.

UNOFFICIAL reports persistently affirm that Yakub Khan has himself come to Jallalabad to negotiate for peace with General Sir Sam Browne; but the Government of India has sent us no confirmation of this rumour, which, it will be remembered, was circulated a fortnight ago with equal confidence about Shere Ali, who had already at that time left Kabul for Turkistan. It is obvious that in any case our Government would be unable to treat for peace with Yakub Khan, about whose real position at Kabul nothing is yet known. A telegram from Daka casts some doubt on the success of the latest "punitive expeditions" against disaffected mountaineers, as General Tytler's brigade is said to have returned *re infectâ*, after suffering some loss.

The Quetta army continues its slow rate of progress towards Kandahar. Our special correspondent mentions that a field battery of artillery successfully crossed the Kojuck Pass on Christmas Day, so that General Stewart may by this time feel himself justified in advancing without further delay. Military men in this Presidency will be glad to hear that General Primrose has left Sukkur for Quetta to take command of one of General Stewart's two Divisions, the other remaining under the command of General Biddulph.

THE Government of India has now published General Sir Sam Browne's despatch, announcing the capture of Ali Musjid. The despatch gives an exact statement of the forces engaged on the English side, and shows clearly that Sir Sam Browne himself is responsible for the loss of life caused by the abortive attack on the right of the enemy's position, as it is acknowledged that General Appleyard was instructed to advance towards the enemy, and that orders to stop the advance were not despatched to him in time to reach him before the loss occurred, though Sir Sam Browne intimates that he had not intended General Appleyard's brigade to go so far to the front. In other respects, the despatch has been anticipated by newspaper correspondence. One thing strikes us as curious, that, although Ali Musjid was captured on the 22nd ult., Sir Sam Browne only wrote his despatch at Daka on the 29th, while Lord Lytton does not publish it till the 18th inst. at Lahore, and it does not reach Bombay till the 29th of this month. We always thought it was the practice of [illegible] commanders to write a despatch announcing a victory within a few hours after winning it. It is true they send telegrams now; but these do not take the place of full despatches, and why should there be any deviation from the old and wholesome rule? The innovation now adopted would allow a general to put off writing his despatch till he had read and could answer public criticisms on his operations.

WE are glad to observe that Mr. Forbes, in one of his letters to the *Daily News*, has thrown the weight of his pen into the scale of those who, in the battle of the gauges, have insisted on the calamitous results which a break of gauge on a main line of railway might have for India in time of war. Writing from Lahore, he says:—

> Lahore station is the junction between the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, and the Northern State Railway, which now extends as far as Jhelum, and will ultimately reach Peshawur—would that it did so now. It becomes apparent at once to the most casual observer how fatuous was the scheme which actually was in part carried into execution, although afterwards fortunately abandoned, for breaking the gauge here and continuing the line on to the north-west on another and a narrower gauge. As it is, the line being a single one, there is a block of military trains here which reminds one of Saarbruck and Baboeche, but these are trains of artillery and military stores, and the troop trains go forward without serious delay. One fails in the attempt to realise the confusion and deadlock which a break of gauge would have made inevitable. The transfer of troops from one train to another would not have been so serious a matter, although to meet the altered size of the carriages a total *bouleversement* of the initial dispositions would have been rendered necessary. But imagine the disembarkation and the re-embarkation of troop horses, artillery horses, artillery, ammunition stores, and the whole *olla podrida* of military appliances! It is not too much to say that at least one-half of the advantages derivable from railway transport would have been lost had the break of gauge not been hustled into well-merited limbo. And yet soldiers, whom one might have deemed practical men, were in favour of it, and by their personal force and persistency all but forced it upon India. Had the effort been successful I should have desired no worse retribution for the Stracheys and their supporters than that they should have been compelled to take charge of the Lahore Junction at such a crisis as the present. As it is, the substitution of the ordinary for the narrow gauge on the Northern State Railway has been so recent that it finds itself insufficiently provided with rolling stock to meet the new conditions, and its utility would have been capable of but partial development but for the fortunate circumstance that the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, is in a position to lend it sufficient rolling stock to meet all requirements. Some particulars of the conveyance of troops on this line may not be uninteresting. A native infantry regiment is conveyed in two trains. A European regiment requires three owing to its greater strength. The 15th Hussars, men and horses, were taken to the front in four trains—each truck accommodating eight troop horses. A battery of artillery requires two trains; the artillery horses being bulkier than the troopers, run six to each horse truck.

Circumstances might easily arise which would make the Western Rajputana [illegible] as the Punjab Northern State Railway. It is the shortest and most direct route from Bombay to Upper India, and might, if communication by way of Jubbulpore and Allahabad were interrupted, be the means of saving the Empire by affording means for the speedy conveyance of troops, stores, and supplies from the chief seaport of India to Delhi and Agra. Yet Lord Lytton's Government, in defiance of reason and justice, and with an utter contempt for the prayers and entreaties of the population of all the districts through which this line would run, have resolved to gratify the unfortunate self-conceit of that enemy of India, General Strachey, by breaking the gauge on the Western Rajputana Railway. The inhabitants of Bombay, in their own behalf and in that of all Western India, and we may also say of the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, sent up a respectful memorial last year in favour of a uniform gauge to a Viceroy who is always boasting of his regard for public opinion and his care for the interests of all classes of the people. That memorial has been treated with scornful indifference. It remains unanswered to this day; and, if we are to believe Sir Richard Temple, the Government of India has not even condescended to inform the Government of Bombay of its intention to recall the concession it made last year, and to construct the section of the line from Ahmedabad to Pahlunpore on the narrow instead of the broad gauge. The refusal to let Western India have the benefit of even this 100 miles of broad gauge railway is the more unaccountable, because the Government of India is notoriously in want of money, and the Prime Minister of the Baroda State offered to provide the means of making the line to Pahlunpore, for the sake of the Gaekwar's interest in the country, on the standard gauge. This offer, which was declined a year ago, has, we are told, lately been repeated, and again refused. How are we to explain the amazing perverseness of the Government of India in this matter? Lord Salisbury extols Lord Lytton as a man who has "the imagination of a poet "and the shrewdness of a Scotchman;" but a man who refuses to acknowledge the plain evils of break of gauge can have neither imagination nor sense; he must be a fool or a—Strachey. The truth is, the Afghan war is a war of Lord Salisbury's making; Lord Lytton is merely the docile instrument chosen to give effect to the Marquis's will, and the Foreign Secretary can therefore see only wisdom, wit, and goodness in the Viceroy's conduct. But there can, we fear, be little doubt that Lord Lytton, whatever we may think of his foreign policy, neglects the business of internal administration; and as regards public works all power is committed to the hands of General Strachey, whose opposition to the opening out of direct unbroken communication between Bombay and Upper India seems always to have been prompted by pure malevolence. The General is no doubt honest in his preference for the narrow over the broad gauge; but his determination to spoil the railway system of Western India by thrusting a narrow gauge section into the middle of a broad gauge line is worse than a blunder; it is a crime.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

THE announcement of Verdi's Opera, "La Traviata," to be performed by the Italian Opera Company to-morrow night, will be welcomed, we are sure, by large numbers, who will avail themselves of this opportunity of hearing what is so great a favourite with lovers of the lyric drama. We were glad to see so large an audience on Saturday night, who were attracted by the Opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor," which was well sustained and admirably executed throughout.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

THE Government Transport s. s. Scotland, Captain J. Jones, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with the 66th Regiment, consisting of 18 officers, 3 ladies and 1 child; also 10 sergeants, 5 women and 14 children, and 764 men, 51 women, and 91 children, 6 native officers and 8 horses. The following is the list of officers:—Lieut Col. Barclay; Major Ready, Bt. Major Stewart, Major Oliver, Captain Soady, Captain McMath, Lieut. Heasley, Lieut. Smallpiece, Lieut Hassard, Lieut. Rayner, Lieut. Adams, Lieut. Jervis, Sub-Lieut. Melville, Sub-Lieut. Smyley, Sub-Lieut. O'Donnell, Quarter Master Jones, and Surg. Major Mackey; and Captain Churchill, 1st Goorkhas, and Veterinary Surgeon Steel. The Scotland also has on board the C-2 Royal Artillery, which she brought from Vingorla, for conveyance to Kurrachee.

THE FAILURE OF MESSRS. NURSEY KESSOWJEE AND CO.

IN our issue of Tuesday last we alluded to the unpleasant rumours that were in circulation concerning the critical position of a firm of native merchants having vast business connections, and to the hope that was entertained that, with the assistance of one of the local Banks, the firm might be enabled to tide over their difficulties. Since then the chances of a favourable issue have fluctuated considerably in the minds of those coming within the scope of the apprehended catastrophe. The refusal of Government to bind themselves to endorse over to the Bank the debentures to be issued on the completion of the proposed purchase of the foreshore properties, added to other causes, led, however, to a disappointment of the hope that was entertained; and on Saturday last, in a plaint accepted by the Chief Justice at his bungalow, a creditor declared that the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co.—the firm referred to above—had "suspended payment and are now insolvent;" while in a petition accepted the same day by the Chief Justice, other creditors affirmed that "the directors of the said Company (one of the four mills managed by Nursey Kessowjee) have allowed Nursey Kessowjee, the secretary, treasurer, and agent of the said Company, to borrow large sums of money on the credit of the Company's property and to appropriate the same to his own private use." While, on the one hand, a meeting of the creditors of the firm was expected to be held on Saturday last at the office of Mr. Kessowjee Naik, father of Mr. Nursey Kessowjee, a number of plaints and petitions to wind up the mill companies were, on the other hand, presented to and accepted by the Chief Justice the same day. The meeting of creditors has been postponed until 3 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday) and the hearing of the petitions to wind up the mill companies has been fixed before Mr. Justice Green on Friday, the 17th January 1879.

[illegible] secretaries, treasurers, and agents to four mill companies in Bombay—namely, the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company, the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, and the New Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company. The partners of the firm are Nursey Kessowjee, Raghowjee Kirpall, Munsey Dessar, Gungajull Sojpall, and Velljee Passoo. The Colaba Spinning Company, registered on the 9th July 1873, has a nominal capital of Rs. 9,00,000 divided into 900 shares, of Rs. 1,000 each. The market value on Saturday last was Rs. 220 per share. The Nursey Spinning Company, registered in 1876, has a nominal capital of Rs. 10,00,000, divided into 2,500 shares, of Rs. 400 each. The price per share on Saturday last was Rs. 75. The New Alexandra Spinning Company, registered on the 31st July 1878, has a nominal capital of Rs. 14,00,000, divided into 3,500 shares, of Rs. 400 each, the price on Saturday last being Rs. 80 per share. The New Fleming Spinning Company, registered on the 31st July 1878, has a nominal capital of Rs. 22,50,000, divided into 3,757 shares, of Rs. 500 each and 1,486 shares of Rs. 250 each, the price on Saturday last being Rs. 90 per share. A sale by public auction of 335 shares of this Company, by order of the mortgagee, Purmanundas Jeevundas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Nursey Kessowjee and Co., was advertised by Messrs. Crawford and Co., auctioneers, to take place at 1 p.m. on Saturday last; but the sale was postponed to another day. All the shares of the four companies have been fully paid up. The principal directors are Messrs. Kessowjee Naik, Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Nursey Kessowjee, (who is also secretary, treasurer, and agent,) Sakurchund, and others. These mill companies were started for the objects, among others, of buying raw cotton, jute, wool, and other fibres, to spin, weave, and manufacture the same, and to sell the yarn, cloth, and other fabrics so manufactured; to purchase, take on lease, or otherwise acquire any land or buildings, or machinery or other property for any of the purposes of the companies; and to lease, let, mortgage, or sell all or any portion of the property for the time being, either moveable or immoveable. To amalgamate the companies with any other joint stock company or companies upon such terms and conditions as may be thought advisable. To invest the funds in such securities as the directors may from time to time think desirable, including the shares; and for such purpose to purchase, or take on pledge or mortgage, accept transfers of such shares, and from time to time to sell the same as may be thought desirable. And generally to perform all such other acts and things as may, in the opinion of the directors for the time being, be incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them. The articles of association of none of these companies, (in the opinion of some legal advisers) empower the secretaries, treasurers, and agents to appropriate any portion of the mill monies to their own private use.

On Saturday last, the share market was ringing with absurd and conflicting rumours regarding the affairs of the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. It is alleged that the debts of the firm to the four mills abovenamed,—representing as they do a nominal capital of Rs. 55,50,000—amount to about 42 lakhs of rupees, of which 20 lakhs are debts incurred for the ordinary purposes of the mills. On Thursday last, we are told, a solicitor's notice was sent to the directors on behalf of a creditor requiring to be informed how much the secretaries, treasurers, and agents had appropriated to their own use; and how far the directors had connived at the appropriations. Since that day, it is said, the directors have taken the mills under their own direct control and management.

The proposals to be submitted to the meeting of creditors to-morrow we understand to be these:—The office of secretaries, treasurers, and agents to be transferred to Mr. Kessowjee Naik, who undertakes to pay all the debts of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. to the four mills. Mr. Kessowjee agrees to give up for that purpose, to a committee to be nominated by the creditors, all his immoveable property, also all the shares of various joint stock companies held by him to a very large amount, together with the surplus proceeds (after paying the mortgagees of the shares of the Frere and Mazagon Land Companies) of the sale to Government of the foreshore properties in which he has a large interest. If these do not suffice to wipe off the debt, Mr. Kessowjee agrees that the commission to be earned by him as secretary, treasurer, and agent to the four mills should (deducting Rs. 2,000 a month for his expenses) be applied to the payment of the balance.

Since Thursday last, several suits have been filed against the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., the plaints in which were accepted by the Chief Justice at his bungalow at Malabar Hill, and in which the total sum claimed amounts to Rs. 4,28,976. On Thursday last, Mr. Bhaishunker presented a plaint on behalf of Jairam Lukhmidass to recover Rs. 10,000 from the Nursey Spinning Company, and another plaint on behalf of the same party to recover a like amount from the New Fleming Spinning Company for money lent and advanced. Both plaints were accepted as summary suits. The same day the Chief Justice accepted three plaints from Mr. Jefferson, of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, on behalf of Jamsetjee Merwanjee who sought to recover Rs. 3,624, Rs. 7,408, and Rs. 3,869 from the Nursey, the New Alexandra, and the New Fleming Spinning Companies respectively, for coal sold and delivered in November 1878.

On Friday last, Mr. Thakurdas presented a plaint in the case of Lalljee Narronjee *vs.* Nursey Kessowjee and Co. to recover Rs. 14,015 with interest for money lent and advanced on the 2nd September 1878. The plaint was accepted as short cause.

On Saturday Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Jefferson, presented a plaint in the case of Thakersey Gungaram and others *vs.* Nursey Kessowjee and Co. and the P. and O. Company to recover Rs. 33,591, the value of 21 chests of opium. The plaint stated that on the 9th December 1878, the plaintiffs sold and delivered to the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co, 21 chests of opium, and the firm agreed to pay for the same at the rate of Rs. 1,615 per chest, making a total aggregate of Rs. 33,591. By the custom which prevails among merchants in Bombay the firm were bound to make payment for the opium on the day on which it was delivered; but they did not do so and had since, on various pretences, put off payment of the same from time to time and had not as yet paid for the same or any part thereof. It had now come to the knowledge of the plaintiffs that the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. had since the 9th December 1878 shipped the opium on board the s. s. Pekin belonging to the P. and O. Company for transit to Hongkong to the branch firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. established there. On or about the 24th December 1878 (the plaint alleged) Nursey Kessowjee and Co. suspended payment and are now insolvent. The promise made by them on the 9th December 1878 to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 33,915 was made fraudulently with a view to induce the plaintiffs to give to defendants the 21 chests of opium, and the defendants had no intention to perform the promise, but were at that time well aware that they would in a few days suspend payment. The plaintiffs prayed that the sale of the 21 chests of opium be declared void, that the defendants or any of them be ordered to deliver up the 21 chests to the plaintiffs; or in the alternative, that Nursey Kessowjee and Co. be ordered to pay to plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 33,915 together with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 9th December 1878. That the defendants, or any of them, be restrained by the order and injunction of the Court from delivering the chests now on board the Pekin to any person other than the plaintiffs or their agent on that behalf. The same day a similar plaint was presented against the same defendants on behalf of Rambux Samratray to recover Rs. 36,539, the value of 23 chests of opium also shipped on board the Pekin; and a third plaint on behalf of Banseeram [illegible] to recover Rs. 46,430, the value of 29 chests of opium. The Chief Justice at the same time ordered that Nursey Kessowjee and Co. be restrained from selling or disposing of the goods mentioned in the three plaints, and the agent of the P. and O. Company from parting with the goods until the further order of the Court. The order was served on Captain Kellock, the Bombay agent of the P. and O. Company, on Saturday afternoon.

The same day Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, on behalf of Vullubram Hemchund and others, creditors for Rs. 74,000, of the New Fleming Spinning Company, presented a petition to the Chief Justice for an order to have the Company wound up by the Court. After stating the objects for which the Company was formed, the petition states that the Company is unable to pay its debts, and the petitioners are informed that one of the creditors has already filed a suit in the High Court against it. Petitioners believed that the directors of the Company had allowed Nursey Kessowjee, the secretary, treasurer, and agent, to borrow large sums of money on the credit of the Company's property and to appropriate the same to his own private use. Petitioners are creditors of the Company to the amount of Rs. 74,000, and they have been unable to obtain payment of the debts although repeated promises for payment thereof had been made. They had reason to believe that several other creditors would support their petition. They were afraid that, unless an order was forthwith made for the winding up of the Company by the High Court, and unless the directors as well as the secretary, treasurer, and agent were restrained from further intermeddling with the affairs of the Company until the further order of the Court, or unless an official liquidator of the estate and effects of the company be provisionally appointed pending the [illegible] of this petition, the property and assets of the Company would be [illegible] and the interests of the petitioners and the other creditors of the Company would be greatly prejudiced. The petitioners therefore prayed that the High Court would order that the Company be wound up by the Court; that the directors and the secretary, treasurer and agent be restrained by an order and injunction of the Court from intermeddling with the affairs of the Company and from parting with any of the goods or assets of the Company until the further order of the Court; or else that an official liquidator of the Company may be appointed provisionally, pending the hearing of the petition.

A similar petition was presented on behalf of Munore Hurkha and others, creditors for Rs. 78,500, to have the Nursey Spinning Company wound up by the Court. Another on behalf of Ramjee Crushnajee and others, creditors for Rs. 61,000 to have the Colaba Spinning Company wound up by the Court; and a fourth on behalf of Tricumjee Mooljee and Co. and others, creditors for Rs. 48,000, to have the New Alexandra Spinning Company wound up by the Court. Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, presented all the four petitions. The Chief Justice made the following order on the petitions:—Accepted, to be heard before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green in Court on Friday the 17th January 1879. The advertisements of this petition and of the hearing thereof, as above ordered, to be made conformably to the general rules of the Court dated the 3rd August 1866. Service of this petition to be made conformably to the said general rules at the registered office of the Company (naming it.)

BOMBAY.

THE Band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I. will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	Hermann	Kuhner.
Overture	Concert	[illegible]
Aria	Lucia di Lammermoor	Donizetti.
Valse	A Toi	Waldteufel.
Quadrille	Aufder Moldan	Knoebloch.
Galop	Iris	Faust.

THE Anchor Line s. s. India arrived at Liverpool on the 27th inst.

MESSRS. NURSEY KESSOWJEE AND CO.'S COMMISSION.—The *Satya Mitter* states that the commission earned by Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee and Co. as secretaries, treasurers, and agents to the New Alexandra, the New Fleming, the Colaba, and the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Companies, amounts to about three lakhs of rupees per annum.

MESSRS. NURSEY KESSOWJEE [illegible] HONGKONG.—It is stated that [illegible] and Co.'s godown [illegible] scene of the fire that broke [illegible] day, but that not the slightest damage was done by the fire.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY MILL DISPUTES.—We hear that arrangements are being made under which, if carried into effect, a stop will be put to the ruinous litigation into which the affairs of the New Dhurrumsey Spinning and Weaving Mills have been cast; all the civil suits and criminal proceedings will be amicably settled; and the management of the mills will be made over to Messrs. Kessowjee Jadowjee and Madhowjee Dhurrumsey and others.

A PICK-POCKET.—Annia Gungaram, a noted character, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing from the pocket of Goolabsaib Shaboodeen 2 annas and 6 pies while passing along the public road, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Jeewa Khema, the tindal of a passenger boat, was on Saturday fined Rs. 20 by Mr. C.P. Cooper for carrying more passengers than he is by law allowed to carry.

WHAT A CATHOLIC EDITOR SANGUINELY ANTICIPATES.—Some ladies who have just arrived in Bombay are the objects of a remarkably frank prediction on the part of the *Bombay Catholic Examiner*. We wonder how they and their friends will like to read the following:—"The list of passengers arrived by the s.s. Rydal Hall, on Wednesday the 18th inst., must have attracted attention not so much for its length, as for the array of names of ladies belonging to some Protestant Sisterhood. There were Sister Rosamond, Sister Gladys, Sister Mary Zade, Sister Vincent, Sister Geraldine, and a few other names of persons presumably belonging to the party. These names we mention with a certain degree of satisfaction, such as is inspired by the hope that more than one of them may eventually become inmates of one of our Catholic convents. God grant that the noble ambition to help in leading souls to Christ which we believe has inspired these ladies with courage to face the fatigues of life in India, may eventually lead them too into the One fold of the One Shepherd."

AMONG the causes of regret in Bombay, at the close of the year, is the closing of that excellent and useful institution, the Medical Mission. This institution has been increasingly useful from year to year and nothing could exceed the earnestness and fidelity of Dr. Macdonald in its various departments. It has been from the beginning in a good measure supported from home, and it is the failure of these home supplies that has necessitated the closing of the institution. Could one of our large missionary societies do better than take up the work laid down by the Medical Mission?—*Bombay Guardian.*

THERE has been some discussion in our local papers regarding Tasmania. We are acquainted with an officer who retired from the Indian Army not long ago, and proceeded with his family to Tasmania, with the intention of settling there for life. He was by no means one who had been spoiled for [illegible] work by his long residence in India, and went to Tasmania with the expectation of roughing it. But we understand that he has found things vastly different from the representations that he received before he went there. It would seem that men who are practical and experienced farmers, [illegible] and of the best appliances, may hope to get a living there, but from what we hear, it is not the place for gentlemen of other professions to retire to from India. Since writing the above we have seen in the *Daily [illegible]* a letter from Colonel [illegible] narrating his experiences of life in Tasmania.—*Ib.*

THE AUSTRALIAN VARIETY TROUPE.

JUDGING from notices in the Australian papers, the Company who are to appear at the Esplanade Theatre this evening will afford the Bombay public capital entertainment. The Melbourne *Age* of the 7th October last says of Mr. Hennicke's performances:—"The chief attractions of the programme were the Arabian box mystery, the entranced lady, and the slate trick, in which Mr. Hennicke, avowedly by trickery, undertook to produce the phenomena which constitute the [illegible] of Dr. Slade's manifestations. The cabinet trick was performed with great nicety, and thoroughly baffled the audience; and the aerial suspension act was very cleverly managed. The slate writing attracted a great deal of attention, and as answers to questions were written on a slate whilst it was entirely in the hands of one of the audience, it was impossible to ascertain the manner in which the trick was accomplished. The entertainment as a whole was highly amusing." The *Sydney Evening News* of the 7th August 1878, contains a flattering notice of the accomplishments of another member of the Company (Mr. W. Norton) in the rôle of a negro minstrel, whose representations are said to have taken immensely.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. LOMBARDY, Captain W. B. Hall, will sail to-day for Southampton, with the Europe Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Saunders and infant.
Mr Duff.
Mr R Bruce.
Staff Commander Dixon.
Mr and Mrs Macpherson.
Two Misses Macpherson and four children.
Rev W Sampson.
Rev Mr Aldis.
Mrs Young and infant.
Miss Robertson.
Capt Prideaux and six children.

FOR BRINDISI.

M Saunders.
Mr W Roberts.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr and Lady Daniell.
Mr and Mrs Downer.
Mr Percival.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

THE KHYBER PASS.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 29.

A telegram from Ali Musjid through Jamrud, [illegible] the 27th Dec., states that all is quiet. The Jezailchi corps is nearly complete. The good effects of the operations against Bazar are very apparent. Stolen property worth about a thousand rupees, chiefly mules and soldiers' blankets, has been returned by the Zukkur Khels.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

REPORTED ARRIVAL OF YAKUB KHAN AT JELLALABAD.

LAHORE, DEC. 28.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* is informed that Yakub Khan, now virtually Amir of Kabul, has arrived in Jallalabad to negotiate for terms with Sir Sam Browne.

GENERAL TYTLER'S BRIGADE.

DAKA, THRO' LAHORE, DEC. 29.

General Tytler is returning from Bazar as he [illegible]. The rear guard lost [illegible] horses, and the 17th Regt. ten [illegible] wounded.

Yakub Khan is at Jallalabad, and is willing to accede to our demands.

THE KANDAHAR COLUMN.

CAMP CHAMAN CHOKI, THRO' QUETTA, DEC. 23.

Details under General Palliser are crossing the Gwaja Pass, and moving on Hous (?Kohchi) on the Kandahar road, and will communicate with the force here from there.

Colonel Kennedy, with the 2nd Cavalry, is reconnoitring in the front, and they signal that all supplies are plentiful, except wood. The people [illegible] bring in sheep, barley, and [illegible] freely.

A small force of all arms will be formed at Pishin [illegible] column to assist Major Sandeman [illegible] of the Amir's revenue [illegible] confiscated there.

News from Kandahar continues to represent the preparations for resistance as insignificant, many of [illegible] is collected by the Governor having [illegible] their homes.

Generals Stewart and Biddulph continue on the other side of the Kojuck. The latter is expected here in [illegible] days.

Clouds are [illegible]

[illegible] CHOKI, DEC. 24.

The [illegible] party, with Colonel Kennedy, has returned, [illegible] penetrated to Hous (? Kohchi) and found the people friendly in some places and doubtful in others. Supplies scarce on the direct Kandahar road, but more plentiful in the country towards the north. Arrangements are necessary to send direct to the village to purchase supplies, as the people will not bring any in from fear of retaliation after our evacuation similar to that of 1842.

Kurram fugitives have arrived at Kandahar, and are reporting the total destruction of the Amir's army. There is much sickness at Kandahar.

Battery E-4 cross the Kojuck to-morrow, and the remainder of General Biddulph's Division follow as General Stewart's arrive. The advance of both columns by different roads will then probably be made simultaneously. The first portion of General Stewart's troops is daily expected [illegible] at Abdulla Killah.

The weather here is much milder than on the other side, but snow is threatening. The deaths of camels continue unabated. A depot for supplies is being formed here, but only a limited number of camels can cross the Pass daily.

CROSSING OF THE KOJUCK PASS.

TOP OF THE KOJUCK PASS, CHRISTMAS DAY.

Battery E-[illegible] has descended the Pass successfully. The guns were unlimbered and gradually lowered along a slide of shingle and loose soil, designed by Colonel Hichens. The gradient is about two in three, but all passed off without mishap. The 70th Foot are now crossing, and General Biddulph, with the remainder of the Division will follow immediately. General Stewart starts for Gwaja Pass to-morrow. The weather is again favourable. Palliser's Cavalry Brigade is concentrating at Takhtapul.

ABDULLA KILLAH, THRO' QUETTA, DEC. 26.

General Stewart's troops are moving on Gulistan Karez, in accordance with plans laid down in Division Orders. Two new batteries of Artillery are [illegible] to General Biddulph's force. General Palliser reaches Hous (? Kohchi) to-day, communicating thence with Chaman Choki. Commissariat officers have been told to purchase supplies and camels in Kandahar plain, our defective Commissariat transport still [illegible] our advance.

A party of the Amir's Cavalry, numbering 25 sabres, are watching our movements from villages beyond Hous (? Kohchi), otherwise the valley is clear of the enemy.

[illegible] VOLUNTEERS [illegible]

KHANDALLA, DEC. 29.

The [illegible] Volunteers returned the visit [illegible] Bombay Volunteers yesterday. The reception was very hearty and great enthusiasm was displayed.

[illegible] the Officers' [illegible]

[illegible]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE [illegible] TROUBLES. THE MESSAGE TO CETIWAYO.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

News has come to hand from the Cape, stating that in his message to King Cetiwayo, the Governor and High Commissioner of Cape Colony (Sir Bartle Frere) asks the former to disarm and disband his army, to cede San Lucia Bay, and to receive a Resident.

THE RECTIFICATION OF THE GREEK FRONTIER.

ATHENS, DEC. 27.

The Greek Commissioners have been appointed for the rectification of the Turko-Grecian frontier.

THE AMIR AND THE TURCOMANS.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

News has arrived that the Amir has failed in an attempt to incite the Turcomans to take up arms in his cause against the British Government.

ARRIVAL OF H. M.'S TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

H. M.'s Troopship Crocodile has arrived.

Consols 94⅜, the same as the previous quotation.

LETTER OF THANKS FROM HER MAJESTY FOR THE ADDRESS OF SYMPATHY.

LONDON, DEC. 29.

A letter of thanks written by Her Majesty the Queen has been published, in which she expresses her most heartfelt thanks for the universal sympathy shown during her recent heavy affliction.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CYPRUS.

A difficulty has arisen respecting British jurisdiction in Cyprus with Italy, who contests against it.

H. M.'s TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

H. M.'s Troopship Euphrates which is bringing out extensive drafts for India, has passed through the Suez Canal.

A PLOT AGAINST THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, DEC. 28.

A plot to assassinate the Emperor of Austria has been discovered.

RUSSIA AND THE ASIATIC PROVINCES.

ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 28.

An article has been published in the *Golos* in which it is recommended to abolish the military administration of the Asiatic provinces, and to transfer them instead to the Central Government.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, DEC. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Java, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee sailed from here yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 28.

The Anchor Line steamer India arrived here from Bombay yesterday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, DEC. 27.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	35,000 Bales.
Amount forwarded	8,000 do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	5,000 do.
Do. Week's imports of Cotton	35,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	325,000 do.
Do. do. Surats	52,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London	48,000 do.

LONDON, DEC. 27, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.	
Fair Dhollera	4 1-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-6 11-16
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	113¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	94⅜
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£82,900,000
Do. Notes in circulation	£98,300,000
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73½
4½ per cent. do.	78
Bar Silver	49[illegible]

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£8,400,000	Inc. £1,00,000
Bills Discounted	£27,900,000	Inc. £[illegible]00,000
Bullion	£27,500,000	Inc. £1,000,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 27½ per cent.

About £150,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals.—Zanzibar and Reaper.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, DEC. 28, 7 A. M.

Mail Steamer Zambesi, from Suez, arrived.

MADRAS, DEC. 28, 3-40 P. M.

Singapore, 28th, mail for Batavia day-light to-morrow.

MADRAS, DEC. 28, 15-12.

Hongkong, 28th, Manilla Mail 31st.

GALLE, DEC. 28, 3-45 P.M.

[illegible] Malwa from Bombay arrived.

THE s.s. Scotland, which arrived from Vingorla on Saturday brought a detachment of the 2-7th Fusiliers, who were landed the same morning and sent to Colaba to join the head-quarters of their regiment.

The Chaplain with the 1st Division of General Sam Browne's Force has put in a timely appeal to people who get illustrated papers, on behalf of the European troops who will be spending the winter at Jellalabad.

THE *Englishman* :—General Sir Sam Browne's despatch regarding the late operations against Ali Musjid is now published, which has of course been held back in order that it might reach the authorities at home before being given to the world. The explanation given of the false attack by part of General Appleyard's brigade can hardly be regarded as satisfactory, looking at the limited area over which the operations extended. Delay in the arrival of an orderly cannot account for, or excuse, the disregard of original instructions which appears from the despatch to have occurred, and of which no other explanation is given in it. Most military critics, moreover, will consider the reasons given for attacking at all in the absence of the flanking [illegible] the name of reasons.

WE are glad to learn that General Roberts has recommended Captain J. Cook, of the 5th Goorkhas, for the distinction of the Victoria Cross, in recognition of his distinguished gallantry in the action at the Peiwar Pass.

THE *Pioneer* :—An appeal is in circulation on behalf of the daughters of Captain Kelso who was killed at the storming of the Peiwar Kotal. These young ladies, Marion and Edith Kelso, aged [illegible] and 6, are candidates for the Royal School at Bath for daughters of officers of the army. Their claim is supported by a long array of distinguished names, and still more powerfully by the fact that the widow of the gallant officer who has been lost, is left in very straitened circumstances.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* :—We hear from an occasional correspondent at Kurram that the disposition of the troops there at present is as follows :—Half the 8th Foot and [illegible] R. A. are at Peiwar Kotal, with the 2nd Punjab Infantry at the foot of the Pass; the 72nd Highlanders, 5th Goorkhas, and 23rd Pioneers are encamped on the river bank twenty miles from the fort of Kurram; the 29th Native Infantry, half the 8th Foot, the 5th Punjab Infantry, and the squadron of the 10th Hussars are at the camp, Kurram Fort. F-A R. H. A. and 12th B. [illegible] are at Habib Killa; [illegible] N. I. at Hazir Pir, and the 28th N. I. at Thull. The enemy are reported to have lost over [illegible] killed and wounded, on the 2nd December. Captain Cook, of the 5th Goorkhas, has been recommended for the Victoria Cross. The Turis plundered the retreating Afghan troops, and are now in possession of [illegible] many Enfield rifles; a fact to be regretted, for neither they nor any of the [illegible] the valley are to be trusted implicitly; they are said to bamboozle the Commissariat officers very thoroughly. The Mangul *Jirgah* has been called in, but the troops would have been better pleased to have locked them up in return for their treacherous attack on the 13th, which cost us the lives of two gallant officers and some good men. That affair is reported to have occurred through bad civil information. The 5th Goorkhas behaved remarkably well on the occasion, and all the baggage animals were saved.

THE [illegible] :—We learn from the *L'Avvenire d'Italia* that when the Ministry of Public Instruction invited Dr. J. Gerson Da Cunha, who is now in Rome to receive the prize of 500 Lire awarded to him by the Congress of Orientalists lately held at Florence, he [illegible] declared his intention not to draw [illegible] sum, but to add to it 500 [illegible] for a competitive Essay, thus constituting a prize to be awarded by the Royal Academy dei Lincei. The prize of 1,000 Lire will be awarded for the best Essay on *The ancient and modern relations between India and Italy*, and must be written in Italian, but foreign competitors will also be admitted. According to the desire expressed by the generous donor, the monographs must solve the theme beginning with the times of the ancient Romans till the period of the Italian republics and gradually come down to our times, indicating in the conclusion the most appropriate means for drawing more closely the bonds which connect the two countries, in order to augment and develop their commercial relations. The rules for this competition will be announced in the next meeting of the "Academia dei Lincei."

WE (*Pioneer*) understand that Mr. Rivers Wilson has applied to the Indian Government for the services of Mr. Auckland Colvin, C.S., for a period of two years certain, to superintend the revenue assessment under the new administration of Egypt. There are evidently places in which the value of public officers is more intelligently appraised than in the North-West Provinces.

ON Monday evening in a billiard match between Cook and Stanley at the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, Stanley made a break of 545.

THE *Statesman*.—The recorded mortality in the N. W. Provinces from November 1877 to October 1878 inclusive shows an excess of 704,790 over the ordinary death-rate. This is the result of a single year of scarcity. We speak with authority when we say that in the highest and best informed official circles, much the greater part of this mortality is considered due to sheer hunger, and a vast mass of it to famine mismanagement. Sir George Couper can boast that at the expense of say half a million of lives, he saved half a million of money, which will help now to kill some thousands of Afghans. The above are the lowest estimates. We know very well that attempts will be made in certain circles to deny that it was the famine that caused this mortality. The cold was first called in to bear the blame; it declined; small-pox also: it too failed, and now fever will, we hear, be invoked. We shall not stoop to reply to mercenaries in the Press on the point, but meet it when it comes officially. Here is the mortality of the last four months.

	1878.	1877.	Famine excess.
July	91,619	65,551	26,068
August	1,13,701	66,090	47,611
September	1,20,607	57,169	63,438
October	1,38,997	63,066	75,931
	4,64,924	2,48,876	2,13,048

If we add 20 per cent. for deaths not reported, a very moderate percentage, it will appear that the excess mortality during these last four months, when the famine is supposed to have been at an end, amounts to 259,257.

THE *Osservatore Romano* and the *Voce Della Verita* of Rome are jubilant over Mr. Orby Shipley's conversion. They are both careful to remark that Mr. Shipley is a man of fortune, and that his return to the fold will be followed by that of many other strayed sheep of the Church of England.

ACCORDING to a New York telegram, Mr. Edison announces that he has perfected a machine for measuring the current used in the electric light. It consists of an apparatus placed in every house lighted by electricity, which registers the quantity of electricity consumed, and uses for the purpose the one-thousandth part of the quantity consumed in the building. Mr. Edison declares that his invention of the light, including the arrangement for counteracting loss in sub-division, is now completed. His experiments at present are directed to reducing the cost. He has, he says, already brought this decidedly below the cost of gas, and as soon as the minimum is reached will make the results public.

WE are not only, it seems, to have steel-clad men-of-war, but steel projectiles as well, for the gunnery experiments at Shoeburyness prove beyond a doubt the efficacy of these missiles. There is one Whitworth projectile, we are told, which has twice penetrated an iron [illegible] without being any the worse for the process. It is made of what is called compressed steel, and the only proof it bears of having passed through the solid iron plate is the fact that it is shorn of the projecting studs of brass. For its second journey it was only necessary for the projectile to be restudded, and it then fitted the gun as accurately as before. Very little is known as yet of the action of steel shot against steel armour; but so far as experiment has gone, it appears pretty evident that by the aid of such projectiles, guns will once more gain their ascendancy over armour. A steel plate will repel an ordinary chilled shot, which passes easily through an iron plate. Thus at Spezzia, when the 100-ton gun of Sir William Armstrong was proved, it was found that while a 22-inch iron plate was readily pierced, a steel slab of the same thickness effectually repulsed the shot. The steel got fractured in the trial, but it did not allow the shot to pass. For the moment, therefore, armour triumphed over gun, for so long as a battle-ship can keep out an enemy's shot, it is a matter of little importance whether her metal scales under. For this reason the Italians, the French, and ourselves are all contemplating the building of steel-clads. But now comes the question whether steel shot cannot injure steel armour as fatally as the chilled projectiles damage our ironclads. This is exceedingly probable and if so, we shall be no better off than we were before. The only difference will be that the cost of production both of armour plates and projectiles will be magnified. We shall be able to afford but one steel-clad battle-ship for every three or four ironclads. Just as we have ceased to count our [illegible] of the line by the hundred, and now number ironclads by tens, so in the future, when it comes to the adoption of steel in the navy, our battle-ships will be represented in units.

THE PENSIONERS' XMAS TREAT.

THE annual entertainment to the military pensioners and their families took place on Saturday evening, on the Esplanade in front of the Secretariat, where tents had been pitched and prettily decorated with flags. The guests began to arrive shortly after 4 p.m. and were received by the *élite* and fashion of Bombay who mustered in good force to do honour to the brave. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Brigadier-General and Staff, and many other military officers were present. About 140 women and children sat down to do justice to the tea, cake, fruit and wine provided, and we were glad to see so many ladies assisting and taking a kindly interest in the proceedings. Unfortunately the merry-go-rounds which had been ordered for the children failed to put in an appearance, but there was a good deal of scrambling for sweetmeats, in which the youngsters took intense delight, and lastly there were the fireworks to keep them amused. The band of the 7th Fusiliers played [illegible] old melodies [illegible] Roast Beef of Old England [illegible] the band of the [illegible] announced [illegible] called for three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Three hearty cheers were given, and then commenced the attack, the "piece de resistance" being a grand round of beef, direct from Australia, weighing 17 lbs. Roast turkeys and hams, roast beef, plum-puddings and mince pies, and a liberal allowance of Bass and Exshaw testified to the care which had been taken to provide the men with an excellent dinner. Forty-seven men did ample justice to the above bill of fare. The dinner was provided by Messrs. Green and Jarvis, of the Apollo Bandar. We congratulate General Aitcheson and Dr. Arnott and the other gentlemen who have exerted themselves to recognise the past services of the pensioners in this pleasant way, on the success of their efforts.

THE PESHAWAR VALLEY FORCE.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 23rd Decr.

With reference to G. O. C. C. dated the 19th November 1878, the following changes are made in the Brigades and Staff of the Peshawar Valley Force :—

4th Infantry Brigade, 1st Division, is transferred to the 2nd Division as 3rd Infantry Brigade, and will consist of 51st Foot, 81st Foot and 6th Native Infantry.

The 27th Native Infantry and 45th Native Infantry are transferred to the 2nd Infantry Brigade, 1st Division.

The Infantry of the Corps of Guides and 1st Sikh Infantry are transferred from the 2nd to the 3rd Infantry Brigade, 1st Division.

Brigadier General F. E. Appleyard, C. B., 85th Foot, transferred from the 3rd Infantry Brigade, 1st Division, to the 3rd Infantry Brigade 2nd Division.

Brigadier General F. H. Jenkins is nominated to the command of the 3rd Infantry Brigade, 1st Division.

SIR SAM BROWNE'S DESPATCH ANNOUNCING CAPTURE OF ALI MUSJID.

GENERAL ORDER BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Camp, Lahore, 13th December 1878.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has much pleasure in directing the publication of the following despatch, received from Lieutenant-General Sir S. Browne, K. C. S. I., C. B., V. C., Commanding the 1st Division Peshawur Field Force, announcing the capture of Ali Musjid on the 22nd November, the first important success of the campaign.

The Right Honorable the Governor-General wishes to express to the troops of all ranks, British and Native, his high appreciation of the manner in which they performed their duty on this occasion.

From Lieutenant-General Sir S. [illegible] Browne, K. C. S. I., Commanding 1st Division, Peshawur Valley Field Force, to the Quartermaster-General in India, Army Head Quarters,—(No. 111, dated Dhaka, the 29th November 1878.)

My [illegible] from Ali Musjid on the 22nd instant communicated, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the capture of that place. I now have the honor to submit a detailed account of the operations.

On the receipt at Jamrud of orders to advance the force under my command, it moved in the following order :—

The 2nd Brigade under Brigadier-General Tytler, C. B., V. C., consisting of Her Majesty's 17th Foot, the Guide Infantry and the 1st Sikhs, at [illegible] p. m. on the 20th instant; followed at 2-30 a. m. of the 21st by the 1st Brigade, under Brigadier-General MacPherson, C. B., V. C., consisting of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, the 4th Goorkhas, the 20th Regiment Punjab Infantry and No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery. Both these brigades took the same route, via Gudur Lashora to Sapri, the 1st Brigade being ordered to detach a party of 400 men under Major Gordon from Torbai for the Rotas ridge.

Brigadier-General Tytler was directed to diverge from Sapri to Kata Koosta, a spot two miles behind Ali Musjid, where the defile begins to open, and which is here about 100 yards wide. The 1st Brigade was ordered from Sapri to make for the continuation of the Rotas ridge and crown the heights above and a little in rear of, Ali Musjid. The route as far as Sapri, which lies through a glen separating the Rotas Mountain from the main Tatara Range, had been reconnoitred previously by the Corps of Guides; but beyond that I was altogether guided by native information. It was a trying and most fatiguing march to Sapri, and the ground beyond proved to be more difficult still.

In my direct attack on Ali Musjid by the ordinary pass road I relied on the co-operation of the 1st Brigade by about 1 p. m. of the 21st, but as it turned out it could not reach its destination by the appointed time, owing to the very difficult nature of the hill it had to traverse. The Guides and 1st Sikh Infantry, however, occupied Kata Koosta about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Counting on the co-operation above alluded to, I marched from Jamrud at 7 a. m. on the 21st with the remainder of the force in the following order :—

The advanced guard under Brigadier-General Appleyard, C. B.—

250	14th Sikhs.
250	81st Foot
2nd and 3rd Companies	Sappers and Miners.
40 Sabres	11th Bengal Lancers.

I Battery C Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.

No. 11 Battery 9th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

and remainder of the 14th Sikhs, followed by the Engineer Park; and at half-a-mile distant the remainder of the 81st Foot, the 27th Regiment Punjab Infantry, E-3rd and 13-9th Royal Artillery, lastly, the 4th Infantry Brigade, with the Cavalry Brigade bringing up the rear.

No baggage was to leave Jamrud until the following day. Three days' rations were taken by the troops.

On arrival at the commencement of the road which was made by us in the Afghan War of 1839-42, and which is known as the Mackeson Road, the Mountain Battery (11-9th Royal Artillery) with 200 Infantry diverged to the right, taking a course parallel to the column between it and the high Rotas Range. Some little delay was occasioned owing to [illegible] the road just beyond Mackeson's Bridge, [illegible] a picket of the enemy's Cavalry was seen on the low hills in front of us. This picket gradually retired as we advanced. At 11 a. m., the head of the advanced guard reached the Shagai Ridge; and as a large body of the enemy were now visible on the Rotas Ridge to my right, a part of the 4th Brigade was detached to occupy the intervening ridges. The advanced guard threw out parties to its right and left, and one of 100 rifles was sent on in advance to occupy a rocky ridge some 200 yards in front, and to cover the working party employed in making passable for guns, the descent between it and the Shagai Ridge into the Khaibar stream. We had occupied the Shagai Ridge half-an-hour or more, and had made our dispositions without opposition, when the enemy opened fire simultaneously from the fort, from a gun on a peak to the right of Ali Musjid and overlooking it, and from three other guns below the fort, but invisible to us. The practice was excellent, shot after shot hitting the ridge; but our little force in the front was well sheltered, and only suffered slightly. The fire continued about an hour without our replying to it.

In the meantime I. C. Royal Horse Artillery had come up and taken up a position to our right, out of the line of fire; and shortly after I ordered up two guns from that battery on to the ridge and opened fire. The other four guns subsequently came into action, and the fire was continued till the heavy battery came up at 1-30 p. m., and opened fire at 2,890 yards. Our firing was good, and was kept up all day. The fire from the 40-pounders seemed at first to cause the enemy's fire to slacken; but after a short respite it recommenced as warmly as ever.

Hoping that my detached brigades might be nearing their destination, I, at 2-30 p. m., ordered an advance. Brigadier-General Appleyard was to descend and cross the Khaibar stream at Lalla China, and, under shelter of a spur, to work round towards the line of the enemy's intrenchments to our left; our right to advance on to the ridge in front of Shagai; 11-9th Royal Artillery (Mountain Battery) to take up a position there also and open fire; and I. C. Royal Horse Artillery, with the escort of the 10th Hussars, to descend into the Khaiber stream and take up the most suitable position to aid in silencing the enemy's fire. About 3-30 p. m. my right was in sharp conflict with the enemy's left, which occupied an inaccessible position along the face of a precipitous cliff, and on one point of which they had a gun in position. No further advance could be made on this side, beyond pushing on a small party in the right centre, which, from the nature of the ground, was well protected. In the meantime the heavy battery and E-3rd Royal Artillery, taking the place of the Horse Artillery, kept up a constant fire on the enemy's position, and I.-C. Royal Horse Artillery, having descended and advanced to the bend of the stream came into action there at 1,000 yards.

As the day was closing in, I sent word to Brigadier-General Appleyard not to advance beyond an indicated ridge; but before my orderly officer could reach him to deliver the order, his skirmishers had advanced and had arrived close on the enemy's position, when a sharp fire was exchanged within a very short distance. At this point Major Birch and Lieutenant FitzGerald, [illegible] the 27th Punjab Infantry, [illegible] gallantly leading their men. Here also [illegible] wounded, and many casualties took place in the 14th [illegible] and 27th Punjab Infantry. Darkness now stopped further operations; and Brigadier-General Appleyard withdrew his men to the ridge I had previously selected for him to hold. In these positions we bivouacked for the night; and up to this time I had failed to receive any intelligence of the movements of my two brigades which, as has been previously indicated, had been detached to turn the enemy's flank. During the night I decided to reinforce Brigadier-General Appleyard with the Mountain Battery and some infantry from my right, so as to attack the enemy's right defences the following morning, after the Artillery has shelled the position well for half-an-hour.

When it was day-light, I observed the Mountain Battery, which was on its way to join Brigadier-General Appleyard, crossing the stream unmolested, where, on the previous evening, I-C. Royal Horse Artillery had been under a sharp fire and there being also no reply to the three guns which then opened on the fort, I concluded it was abandoned. Further firing was therefore stopped; an advance was ordered and, as supposed, the fort and entrenchments were found to be abandoned. The camp was standing, and there was evidence of a hurried flight, nothing whatever having been carried away. Twenty-four guns and large quantities of ammunition, both ordnance and rifle, fell into our possession.

The prisoners, of whom a number were captured by the turning brigade, stated that the cavalry, at about 5 p.m., first attempted to escape, but were checked at Kota Koosta by the Guides and the 1st Sikhs, and that they were followed by a portion of the infantry, who laid down their arms after receiving a volley. The main body of the garrison, finding the direct line of retreat cut off, fled by the [illegible] Bolak track, which lay through their right entrenchments. The flight appears to have commenced when it became dark, but the Pass Afridis, who had been watching the combat during the day from the neighbouring heights, were soon in pursuit, and robbed the enemy of all they possessed, securing a great number of rifles. The Mir Akhor and other Sardars, it is stated, escaped by this route.

[illegible] remained during the 22nd at Ali Musjid, and opened communication with my two advanced brigades. On the [illegible] marched for Lundi Khana with I-C. Royal Horse Artillery, the 10th Hussars, the Guide Cavalry, and the 14th Sikhs, arriving there at 3-30 p.m. The Guide Cavalry, accompanied by Major Cavagnari, C. S. I., I ordered on to Dhaka, ten miles further on, and which place they reached and occupied at 6 p.m.

Brigadier-General Appleyard followed the next day with the 3rd Brigade and 11-9th Royal Artillery to Lundi Khana Kotal where they have remained. The 1st and 2nd Brigade came on to Dhaka.

The 4th Brigade under Brigadier-General Browne, with 3rd Royal Artillery and the heavy battery, I left at Ali Musjid, the 11th Bengal Lancers remaining also in the vicinity, in view to keeping open my communication at the lower end of the Pass.

The above is a general report of the proceedings of the force under my command from the time of leaving Jamrud to the occupation of Dhaka. Subsidiary reports will be submitted when I am in receipt of them from the officers commanding brigades.

I trust the result of the operations will be deemed satisfactory.

I can now only further add that the whole of the troops officers and men, did their duty in a manner meriting the warmest approval of Government, and upheld the character of the British and Native Army of Her Majesty.—I have, &c.,

S. J. BROWNE, [illegible]

Comg. the 1st Division, P[illegible]

[illegible] captured, [illegible] and of the ordnance [illegible]

Return of Casualties in the 1st Division of the Peshawur Field Force in the attack and capture of the Fort of Ali Musjid, 21st November 1878.—

Corps.	KILLED.				WOUNDED.				MISSING.		
	British Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Rank and File.	Bheesties.	British Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Drummers and Trumpeters.	Rank and File.	Rank and File.	Doolie Bearers.	Total.
"I" Battery "C" Brigade R. H. A.	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
No 11 Battery 9th Brigade R. H. A.	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	4	...	...	5
51st K. O. L. I.	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	2
14th Bengal N. I.	...	2	6	..	1	3	...	12	...	...	25
20th Bengal N. I.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
27th Bengal N. I.	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	12
1st Sikh Infantry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total ..	2	2	11	1	1	5	2	26	1	1	52
Grand total ..	16				34				2		

KILLED.

Major H. H. Birch, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Commandant, 27th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant T. O. FitzGerald, Bengal Staff Corps, Quartermaster, 27th Native Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Captain J. G. Maclean, General List Infantry, Wing Commander, 14th Native Infantry.—Severely.

List of Ordnance captured in Ali Musjid and its positions on the 21st November 1878 :—

Positions.	FIELD ORDNANCE, BRASS.		Brass 5½-inches howitzers.	MOUNTAIN 7-POUNDERS.		Ammunition Wagons.
	9-pounders.	6-pounders.		Brass.	Iron.	
Right Position*	..	..	..	2	4	..
Right Centre Position	..	..	..	2	..	..
THE KNOLL. *Ali Musjid.*						
Top Battery†	..	5	1	..	2	1
Half-way Battery	..	2	..	..	..	1
Foot Battery	1	..	..	..	...	..
Left Centre Position	..	2	1	..	...	1
Left Position‡	..	..	..	1	...	..
Total§	1	9	2	5	6	3

* One gun and carriage totally destroyed.

† One wheel destroyed.

‡ I have since heard that a gun has been discovered in a cave on the extreme left of the position.

§ All well supplied with ammunition.

These are, to the best of my belief, the correct numbers and calibres of the several pieces of ordnance in their several positions. I had no means of weighing the shells, &c.

S. J. BROWNE, Lieut.-Genl.,

Comdg. 1st Division, Peshawur Field Force.

Ali Musjid, 22nd November 1878.

THE ZUKKA KHEYL EXPEDITION.

(*Special Correspondent of the Pioneer.*)

DAKA, THRO' JUMROOD, 27th Dec.

A WELL-ORGANISED raid has been made upon Bazaar Valley by two flying columns. Operations respectively from Daka and Ali Musjid. General Tytler left here at noon on the 19th with the following troops:—300 of the 17th Regiment, 250 of the 27th P. N. I., 100 Sikhs, two mountain guns, and half a company of Sappers. Bazaar Valley was reached on the following day, and communication established with General Maude's force, which consisted of the following :—300, 5th Fusiliers; 200, 51st; 500, 2nd Goorkhas; 400 Mhairwarra Battalion, and four mountain guns and one troop 13th B. C. General Maude had marched from Ali Musjid on the evening of the 20th, and marched to [illegible] next day. Some headmen of the Zukka Kheyls came in to make terms, and were given till 9 o'clock next morning. They did not come in and tried to temporize when General Maude at once sent out a large force which took the road to Cheena. What occurred with that force I cannot say. General Tytler's column burnt all the stores of hay, &c., in Bazaar Valley. Not a native was seen. [illegible] towers were blown up and huts destroyed, and other dwellings some for miles were burnt. The column bivouacked on the night of the 21st in Nanin [illegible] gorge where water was obtainable. [illegible] man of the rear guard was badly wounded in the [illegible].

Next morning, just as the column was beginning to march, a sharp fire was opened on the [illegible] from the heights on the left. The Pass was fearfully difficult, and baggage animals were blocking the way. Matters looked serious. A running fight was kept up from half past 9 to 1 p.m.; the firing being repeated and well-sustained. John Powell, 1-17th Regiment, killed; he was the man shot on the previous day, and was killed by a bullet as he was being carried along in a doolie. Private Bashford of the same regiment was wounded in the thigh, and has since died. A Naik of the 27th P. N. I. was severely wounded, and a Sapper had his arm shattered as he was scaling a hill, and four sepoys slightly wounded. The column extended itself splendidly considering the difficulties of the ground, and not a single baggage animal was lost.

The country through which the column passed has never before been visited by Europeans, and the effect of the punishment will be to show the Zukka Kheyls that they can easily be reached. General Tytler, with the head-quarters of the Second Brigade, leaves to-morrow for Basawal with the 17th Regiment. An order has been issued thanking the men for their gallantry and good conduct during the four days they were out. They really behaved grandly, and the last day marched into Daka across an unknown country, doing nineteen or twenty miles without once halting for food. They reached here about 11 o'clock at night, and would have done another [illegible] cheerfully.

THE KURRAM FORCE.

(*Correspondent of the Pioneer.*)

PEIWAR KOTAL, 19TH DECEMBER.

THE principal event I have to chronicle since my last letter has been the attack made by the Mangals on the rear guard of the force returning from Ali Khel to Kurram by the Manjiar Pass. General Roberts' object was to discover an alternative route from the Harish to the Kurram Valley other than over the Peiwar Kotal. He left Ali Khel on the 12th instant, and half way to the village of Sapri he received information that his passing of the Manjiar Pass was likely to be disputed. After arriving at Sapri he sent on the 23rd Pioneers to hold the Pass, and then placing himself at the head of the remaining troops, he advanced in the following order. Wing 72nd Highlanders, Mountain Battery, Baggage, 5th Goorkhas. No opposition whatever was then made, and the force advanced over the crest of the range, from which point a long intricate defile winding amongst steep precipitous crags for four miles is the only possible means of passage. The Highlanders and guns passed through and a portion of the baggage without a shot being fired. All of a sudden, when the bulk of the baggage and its convoy were well in the Pass, small bodies of men, some armed with Enfield rifles, others with matchlocks, appeared at different points and commenced firing. The 5th Goorkhas, whose steadiness and gallantry throughout the long and trying fight that followed could not have been surpassed, kept the assailants at a distance by their fire, and when necessary by bayonet charges, for occasionally the enemy becoming over confident would rush down the steep hill sides in the hope of overpowering some small sections, and of carrying off loot. A running fight thus went on from about 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., the convoy gradually moving along to the point where the Pass debouched into the plain, or rather the Kurram Valley proper. The General sent back 200 of the Highlanders and 200 of the Pioneers under Colonel Currie of the latter regiment, to assist the gallant Goorkhas, but the latter had done their work and extricated their charge by the time they came up.

Casualties sad to relate, were numerous; three Goorkhas killed and 11 wounded, besides one muleteer killed, one camp-follower killed and two wounded, and one Highlander wounded. Two officers also were dangerously wounded, both of whom have since died of their wounds. Captain F. Goad of the Transport Department, and Captain Powell of the Goorkhas. The former officer and three men of the 72nd Highlanders were engaged in replacing a load on a camel, when a body of men came near, [illegible] and friendly [illegible] confidence. Apparently [illegible] these treacherous scoundrels, suddenly unslung their rifles [illegible] volley at Captain Goad and the men with him. Poor Goad fell, his thigh broken by a bullet, the three men with great gallantry closed up round him replied to the enemy's fire with rapidity and precision, driving them off, though in numbers so inferior. The other officer, Captain Powell, was struck in the chest by a bullet and lingered till yesterday. Captain Goad was one of the most hardworking and zealous officers in his department; having had previous training in the Abyssinian campaign and a great knowledge of the native character, he had succeeded in bringing the heterogeneous elements of his command into something like order, and had the chances of war spared so valuable a life, he was a man that would have risen in his profession. He died as a soldier should, and his memory is regretted by all. The Goorkhas, too, can ill afford to lose such a promising officer as Captain Powell.

Having written thus far I find that the assailants were not Mangals only but "budmashes" of every tribe: Jajis, Turis, and Mangals who had collected together, chosen that spot, and bided their time for a favourable opportunity to attack and plunder. Their loss must have been very considerable, for opposed to them was the entire Goorkha regiment, as well as detachments of all the other regiments on the baggage guards of their respective corps. Amongst these was one of the 72nd, the men of which behaved so gallantly, as I have already narrated. Not a camel or a load of goods fell into the hands of the treacherous assailants; so though we have to deplore such loss of life, they must have received a lesson which they will doubtless remember. Had it been an attack on the part of the Mangal tribe, I believe General Roberts would have taken steps to punish them severely, but the political information goes to show that they were merely a collection of scoundrels who have neither villages to burn, nor crops nor cattle to carry off. The Brigade holding the Peiwar Kotal Pass is to be supported by the 72nd Highlanders, 5th Goorkhas, and a Mountain Battery at Habib Kala, the cantonments of which have been found to be in excellent repair, and the situation comparatively sheltered. Its proximity also to the Kotal points it out as strategically most suitable for the location of a supporting force. One infantry regiment with some guns will garrison Kurram Fort. I believe General Roberts with the remainder of the force and some of the regiments which have not yet had a turn at fighting—I mean those at Thull and Hazir Pir [illegible]—intends paying a visit to the Khost Valley where a personage of the name of "Kharrack" is reported to be preaching a [illegible].

We have received letters from Sir Sam Browne, General Macpherson, and Colonel Macgregor across the hills, and the winter will not pass without much information as to the lateral communications with the Khyber column and the intervening country being obtained. Already we know of three roads or paths from this neighbourhood to Jellalabad, one leaves the village of Zeran [in the Kurram Valley] and is described as a fair foot-path. Another goes up the Lateral Valley, and if found to be at all practicable, will be of great value to us hereafter. A third road goes from or near Rokian. The weather has been magnificent, and if snow only holds off for another fortnight, the men of the Kotal will be comfortably hutted. Mistletoe is plentiful here, and will no doubt be utilized in the usual Christmas decorations, but owing to the absence of lovely women, its principal associations, it will hardly add much to our festivities.

EN ROUTE TO JELLALABAD.

([illegible] *of the Pioneer.*)

ALI BOGHAR, 19th DECEMBER.

GENERAL SIR SAM BROWNE'S advanced force moved off from Bassawal on Wednesday morning, [illegible] ten o'clock. They took the direction of a large and important village named Chardeh, and they marched in the following order :—First came the three troops of the 10th Hussars under Major Wood, followed by Manderson's battery of Royal Horse Artillery (I. C.) and a troop of the Guides Cavalry; then came the General and his staff, after them marched the infantry brigade under Brigadier-General Macpherson, consisting of the Rifle Brigade in the van commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Newdigate, the 4th Goorkhas in the middle commanded by Colonel Turton, and the 30th Punjab Native Infantry in the rear. The road was merely a track, but a track which has been used for centuries by most of the conquerors, merchants and travellers who have moved eastward into India. This track was at first for the most part stony, and was frequently crossed by streams or dry river-beds, and it lay throughout over the perfectly level plain, which is bounded on both sides by high precipitous mountains, those to the south, which belong to the system of the Safed Kob, being well sprinkled with snow. The weather was perfect, as it has been for months. The latter half of the march, which in length was barely ten miles, was over a loamy plain, well covered with bright yellow grass, which served as an admirable background for the dark-clad men and dark-coloured horses of the artillery. We hugged the hills to the north pretty closely the whole way, our distance from them never exceeding a mile or a mile and a half. Once, about five miles after we had left Bassawal, and just after quitting to our left some low detached rocky hills which rose out of the plain like islands in the sea, we passed a pretty little village, nestling in pastoral peace at the foot of a large defile whence flowed a stream of water. The river Kabul only enters the valley through a tremendous gorge in the mountains somewhat west of Bassawal, so that the refreshing sight of its dark-blue water was missed as a softening adjunct to the wild scenery which met the eye at every turn.

Long before we had got to Chardeh we perceived that we were objects of interest to the inhabitants. The clouds of dust caused by our advance must have been seen for many a mile; and as we approached Chardeh we could see that all the tops of the houses were covered with the dark-draped figures of women, and that the road was swarming with men clad in garments whose prevailing colours were the colours of all their tribes, namely, blue and white. In fact, all the valour, the beauty and the fashion of Chardeh had turned out to witness the march past. Our route lay between the town and the town-fort, along a narrow irregular path. This fort in the distance looked majestic, and I for one compared it to the Castle of St. Angelo, but, alas, when we came up to it, we perceived that it was but a rude structure of rude masonry roughly encased in mud and with no pretensions to either strength or beauty. We encamped on some uncultivated ground half a mile to the west of the village, coming to a halt at about one o'clock after a march of ten miles, and waited for the camels to bring up our baggage. As soon as they arrived, our city of canvas arose as if by magic, and then came the lighting of fires and a comfortable dinner before the fatigues of the day compelled us to a sound and comfortable night's rest.

This letter is written within six miles of Jellalabad and at which place the army will arrive to-morrow morning.

20th December.—It is now 8 a. m. and we leave for Jellalabad in an hour. We left Chardeh yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. The night had been bitterly cold with a sharp frost, and when we rose this morning the water in our [illegible] and glasses was frozen hard. We had [illegible] difficulty in being ready for the starting time, as the hands of [illegible] benumbed with cold as to be almost useless. However, we did get off, though [illegible] of the baggage [illegible] until eleven o'clock before it left the camping ground. We marched in precisely the same order as on the previous day. For [illegible] after we left the ground the road was as [illegible] as [illegible] could well be. I say road but in reality there was no road whatever, and yet we were on the high road from Central Asia to India, treading in the footsteps of conquerors and conquering armies. The truth is, nature has been gracious in placing at the service of invading hosts in this intermediate land a perfectly level plain, the level bed of some old sea which has so far answered all practical purposes. But what a road it is! For several miles it is covered with smooth waterworn stones, weighing from half an ounce to half a hundred weight, so that you might imagine yourself walking on some desolate beach when the water is at lowest ebb. I rode along side by side with some of Manderson's Battery of Royal Horse Artillery, and realized before the journey was done how tough must be the traces and how strong the wheels which could traverse such difficult ground with impunity.

To our right were the happy gardens of the village of Ali Boghar. To our left, due west, was the ground which the General chose for the camp. It was distant only a few hundred yards, and thither we presently marched, and pitched our tents within a few miles of Jellalabad.

COMMANDS OF REGIMENTS.

(*Madras Mail.*)

WE have received the following reply to a letter which appeared in yesterday's issue :—"In an article which had a prominent position in the *Madras Mail* of yesterday, the 23rd instant, headed 'Commands of Regiments,' a correspondent asks 'May we soon expect Sir Neville Chamberlain back to Madras or not? For it appears that during his absence quite a new scheme has been introduced into the service, namely, that of giving acting or officiating commands of regiments to very junior officers.' This statement, if left unnoticed, would tend to spread widely the very erroneous idea that the present Acting Commander of the Forces is acting totally at variance with the system of Sir Neville Chamberlain. Far from this being the case, I can confidently state that General Elmhirst since assuming command of the Madras army, has studiously endeavoured to carry out his expressed orders regarding the filling up of the higher regimental appointments in the native army. Sir Neville in taking the command of the Madras Army found the seniority system in full force with all the disadvantages attending the consequent necessary shifting and changes of officers from regiment to regiment to equalise promotion. This state of things was considered so detrimental to discipline, and so fatal to *esprit de corps*, that it was endeavoured as far as practicable to reinstitute the system of regimental seniority, tempered by selection, and to fill up vacancies regimentally, thus preserving the bond between officers and men. As regards the three regiments in the Madras Presidency commanded by young officers, which your correspondent states would 'never have been done in Sir Neville's reign,' I would point out that two out of the three were appointed by Sir Neville himself, [illegible] to his making over the command, and the third was made in conformity with his expressed wish."

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE ZUKKUR KHEYLS.

THE correspondent to whom we were indebted for the details of the expedition planned against the Zukkur Kheyls, has favoured us (*Civil and Military Gazette*) with a brief account of the result of the operations, in a letter from *Wallai* in the country of that tribe, dated on the morning of the 21st instant. Our correspondent writes :—"The night march proved a failure as most night marches do. The Goorkhas got to *Chora* hours in front of the main column. The baggage had gone astray from the *rendezvous*; some mountain guns had never come up at all, so the surprise and occupation of the exits of the Passes were abandoned, and we moved direct and openly on Bazar valley. We marched from *Chora* at 8 A. M. up the bed of the Chora river. I forgot to say that in the night we experienced a few shots, and during this morning's march a few more were fired at us. But there was no opposition. We passed some flocks and herds being driven down from the Zukkur Kheyl country, but the Politicals said they belonged to the Malik Dean Kheyls, and we did not touch them. After marching 3½ miles we got on to a cultivated plain in which were the village and tower of *Wallai*, but the people had cleared out with their flocks, herds, and furniture. There was abundance of forage. We bivouacked here last night. During the night we heard from Tytler, commanding the co-operating column, saying that he had struggled through the *Sissobi* Pass, had reached *Bazar* valley at 9 A. M. and was now ready to co-operate.

"But there were nothing to co-operate about! A few empty villages have to be destroyed and some rotten towers are to be blown up. But even these 'operations' may not come off, for the politicals have given to the people of the upper valley the option of coming in and making their peace on paying certain penalties. Some have come in, but the terms are being disputed about. The bandits themselves consider it a sufficient settlement that any stolen property *found* in their possession, be confiscated; our Politicals demand a fine of Rs. 1,000. At this they smile 'childlike and bland' and declare upon their honor that they could not raise a quarter of that sum amongst them. Such is the present noble situation.

"Up to date we have not fired a shot. Six have been fired at us. We have had twenty-five camels and six mules stolen, part of the bedding of the detachment of the 51st Regiment going with the latter. (This bit of *loot* is supposed to be the act of our friends of *Chora*.

"The Intelligence Department of the Zukkur Kheyls is evidently more scientifically organised than ours. They cleared out into the Teera Valley and elsewhere with skill and deliberation, showing an ostentatious abstention from resistance. Whether they have [illegible] seems at present known only to themselves and P[illegible]dence. All that we know is that [illegible] morrow to Ali Musjid and Jumrood [illegible] to Dakha. *Finis coronat opus.*"

THE CYCLONE ON THE MADRAS COAST.

MESSRS. HALL, WILSON, & CO. report from Bimlipatam on the 14th instant :—"Since the date of our last report, we have been visited by another Cyclone, with results almost as disastrous as that a month ago. The storm, which had threatened for some days previously culminated on the nights of the 6th and 7th instant, when it has been ascertained the centre of the Cyclone passed inland in the neighbourhood of Pentacotta, some 45 miles south of Vizagapatam. The s. s. Coromandel which was loading at the latter Port and which had put to sea on the approach of bad weather, was driven ashore on the night in question at Wattada, 32 miles south of Vizagapatam, and it is feared will become a total wreck, but happily without loss of life. She had on board at the time of her loss upwards of 9,000 bags of gingelly seed, of which 3,000 were shipped at Vizagapatam, and the remaining 6,000 at Coconada. At the same time the French Barque *Quatre Sœurs* proceeding in ballast from Coconada to False Point, was totally lost near to Pentacottah, with the loss of seven lives including the Captain and Chief officer, and rumours, in which however, so far we do not place much credence, have reached us to the effect that a large English Ship was seen to founder during the Cyclone in the same neighbourhood. On land, the effects of the Cyclone and of the excessive rainfall during its continuance, (over twenty inches in three days,) have been still more disastrous. The paddy crop, which would otherwise have been the largest ever known in the District, has suffered to a most lamentable extent, native estimates setting down the destruction wrought by the Cyclone as one half of the entire crop, though this we are confident must be wrong. Our seed crops, *Hill Gingelly and Niger seeds* are also believed to have suffered severely, but to what extent is not known, and estimates of cane jaggery, though further particulars regarding this staple are also required, have fallen by one-third. In this state of the matters, and in view of the interruption of communication through the District business is at an entire standstill, and we cannot at present hazard any quotations or estimates. In our next we hope to be able to give revised estimates and to report that business has fairly opened in all of our incoming crops, but meanwhile we merely append our customary statistics of Exports of our principal staples."—*Madras Mail.*

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

(*Statesman.*)

[illegible] Famine Commission [illegible] generally, the enquiries of the Commission are we suppose reducible to the following four great heads :—

(*a.*)—The poverty of the people under our rule and its causes.
(*b.*)—The means of ameliorating their condition.
(*c.*)—The State's responsibility in time of famine.
(*d.*)—The measures of relief to be adopted at such times.

What we want from the Commission is an authoritative opinion upon the numerous issues that are raised under each of these great heads of inquiry. We want the Commission to tell us what it is under our rule that has impoverished the people; and the means which the Government must take for their redemption. In presence, again, of the actual calamity of famine, we want the Commission to say, once for all, what the responsibilities of the Government really are, at such periods; to declare authoritatively what relief measures it must take, or be held guilty for not taking; and, finally, we want it to determine authoritatively the economic disputes that always arise in these calamities, and to put an end to them. The Commission has, first of all, to get a clear view of the existing condition of things,—the condition of things upon which famine supervenes; and to tell us authoritatively, what to do to improve it. And in the second place, we want it to tell us authoritatively what our responsibilities are when famine has actually come upon us, and the course we must take to discharge those responsibilities, and for failure to follow which, no excuse can be allowed.

The Commission is thus required to deal, first, with the general economic condition of the people under our rule and the measures by which it may be ameliorated; and in the second place, with the actual calamity of famine, declaring what the responsibilities of the State really are, and prescribing the course which the State should take at such periods. It is our misfortune that the Commission will find almost every step of the way disputed. Thus, as to the condition of the people under our direct rule, the Commission will probably find the majority of English officials unwilling to allow that the people have become impoverished under British rule. And yet we do not think there can be any reasonable doubt that it is true, with the exception of certain classes only. There was a rude comfort and easy condition of things, we believe, among the agricultural masses of the country before our time, with which the state of these classes since compares, we fear, by no means favourably. Of course, if we confine our attention to the anarchy and tumult that prevailed so widely over the country, in the breaking up of the Mogul Empire that immediately preceded British rule, we may be led to conclude that the setting up of our own Empire in their room, must have been full of blessing to the people. A close comparison, however, of the condition of the country generally, before the disintegration of the Mogul Empire, would lead, we believe, to a different [illegible] altogether and to one less [illegible] to ourselves. It is very necessary, we think, that the Famine Commission should endeavour to ascertain the [illegible] clearly. The masses of the people were, it is to be feared, far better off under settled and [illegible] native administration, than they are now for ourselves. The Commission must expect to have every [illegible] their way to a conclusion of this nature, disputed. They will find the superiority of British over Native [illegible] of administration, so absolutely assumed and taken for granted that it will require much watchfulness, courage, and persistence to prevent the mere [illegible] impressions, or prejudices, of our officials being [illegible] as facts, *e. g.*, the superiority of 'cash assessments' over 'payment in kind' of the land revenue; and of the administration of our Civil Courts over the old [illegible] of the land. We have for years past been very desirous of seeing the experiment made of taking the land revenue in kind, for the double purpose of freeing the cultivator from his dependence upon the money-lender and of regulating the price of food in seasons of plenty, by State purchases at such times, for the formation of granaries in the ascertained famine tracts of the country, or in part provision for [illegible]. What we feel deeply is the want of all original statesmanship in our administration of India. Our Finance department in particular fails to see that we are dealing with a condition of things quite novel to European economists. And instead of hastily drawing back from every suggestion made to us, merely because "it is not what is done at home," we should expect to find the redemption of the people dependent upon original courageous insight into their condition, and the means by which they may be assisted. It does not follow for a moment that because 'payment in kind' has been found a less eligible mode of settling 'rents' in England than by payment 'in cash,' it will be found to be so in India. As a fact, we are persuaded that this one innovation, blindly made by us upon our first accession to rule in India, has been one of the main causes of the impoverishment of the cultivator under our rule, and of his deliverance into the hands of the money-lender. And wherever the property and indebtedness of the cultivator are such as we know them to be in the Deccan, Oudh, Jhansi, and elsewhere, we would try the experiment of reverting to payment in kind, in the hands of patient and intelligent officers given a pergunnah here and there, for the purpose. In the same way, we would try the suspension of the Civil Courts, and the rehabilitation of the old *punchayet* system in their place. We would fall back also upon the traditional custom of holding rights in land to be inalienable and would reduce the money-lender to his proper place in the village system. We have shown courage enough in innovating upon the sentiments, usages, traditions, and prejudices of a thousand years, and require to show as much courage now, in reversing some of our blunders, as we evinced before in making them. Our earnest hope is that the Commission will take no official assurances on trust, as to the results of our so-called administrative reforms. They have nearly all been made upon the assumption that 'what is done in England,' it must be wise to do in India. The result is that we have imported the ideas of 'landlordism' and 'freedom of contract' into the country, to the creation by the former of a vast class of middlemen drones living in idleness on the land, while we have reduced the cultivator by the other, to the position of a slave.

SHIKARI EXPLOITS.—We learn that Mr. W. Ouchterlony bagged a large tusker in the territory of the Trimulpad of Nellamber, from whom he had permission to shoot elephants. The tusks were upwards of 5 feet in length. The same gentleman had a narrow escape from a solitary bull bison, which he wounded in the chin. This brute charged and tossed Mr. Ouchterlony, who, after his fall, was fortunately concealed from its view by the long grass of the jungle; but the bison approached so close that the blood from the wound in its chin dropped on Mr. Ouchterlony's face as the animal was positively bending over him. A shikari appeared to take away the bison's attention from Mr. Ouchterlony, for the brute was about to charge the latter, when he fired and dropped him dead. Apropos of this incident, we also learn that Mr. Christopher Hill had a lively tussel with a notorious rogue elephant in the Mysore territory, which he wounded badly; but failed to secure.—*South of India Observer.*

EXCERPT[illegible] tees of [illegible]

A r[illegible] Trustee[illegible] Trust B[illegible] Read [illegible] Engineer [illegible] stands, [illegible] G. I. P. [illegible] surrender[illegible] at Parell [illegible] ments ma[illegible] occupation [illegible] that no ol[illegible] Road bein[illegible] The Cons[illegible] cost of th[illegible] interest be[illegible] parties we[illegible] [illegible] they [illegible] equitable [illegible] not require[illegible] revert to th[illegible] further stat[illegible] completed, a[illegible] of the agreem[illegible] time has no[illegible] surrender tha[illegible] gests that the[illegible] them have a c[illegible] stand between [illegible] pany, so that they [illegible] as to them seems des[illegible] Consulting Engineer [illegible] Government for orders, [illegible] that early measures may be [illegible] the Port Trust whatever re[illegible] may be relinquished by the [illegible]

Read letter dated 18th D[illegible] Engineer, forwarding a pl[illegible] to the height of the Thull [illegible] tion to the cost of the same [illegible] entered in next year's bud[illegible]

Read letter dated 2[illegible] Manager, forwarding one [illegible] sioner to his address, dated [illegible] that all claims for refund [illegible] the 2nd Jan. will be receive[illegible] that the Traffic Manager will [illegible] Traffic M[illegible]

[illegible] Commissio[illegible] employment for these clerks [illegible] give them a gratuity in lieu [illegible] Resolution :—The Municipal [illegible] reminded that under the agreem[illegible] the arrangement as regards the [illegible] of Town Duty is subject to [illegible] writing. The Trustees are quite [illegible] the refunds from 1st January as req[illegible] case the Municipality should either employ [illegible] establishment to be discharged by the Traffic Manager or else give them a gratuity.

Letter from the Resident Engineer dated 18th inst., reporting that he has ordered from Messrs. Spencer and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, 250 steel ferrules for the dredger, which it is estimated will cost Rs. 500 delivered in Bombay.

Memo. from the Municipal Commissioner dated 20th Dec., forwarding a list of the rates of Town Duty for the ensuing year.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO MR. SEATON, MADRAS CIVIL SERVICE.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Seaton, M. C. S., Assistant Collector of Tinnevelly. We learn from a correspondent that Mr. Seaton fell from his horse on Monday morning, was picked up insensible from concussion of the brain, and died on Wednesday morning. The accident appears to have been in no w[illegible] attributable to the horse, which was a quiet ani[illegible] and remained standing near the rider after h[illegible] fallen. Mr. Seaton was riding in company wi[illegible] Pennington, the Collector, and three ladies, a[illegible] attribute the accident to a sudden fit of ner[illegible] faintness. The deceased was a very [illegible] rider, and while cantering on a hard [illegible] stirrups, threw up his hands, and fe[illegible] the horse on to the right side of hi[illegible] assistance was at once obtained, and [illegible] Mr. Pennington's house, but the[illegible] little or no hope of his recovery. [illegible] arrived from Europe, and had be[illegible] in Tinnevelly.—*Madras Mail.*

A FACTORY ACT[illegible]

(*Native Opi*[illegible])

THE co[illegible] Factory Act is [illegible] learn from the *Patriot* the [illegible] has framed a bill, the lead[illegible] follows :—

(*a*) a[illegible] blast furnace o[illegible] on which the process of [illegible] any metal from the o[illegible]

(*b*) any [illegible] or other [illegible] which any product is carried [illegible] malleable iron steel or tin-plate, or for otherwise ma[illegible] converting ate

(*d*) iron, copper and brass foundries, and other premises or places in which the process of founding or casting [illegible] is carried on;

(*e*) any premises in which steam, water or other mechanical power is used for moving machinery employed in the manufacture of machinery or any article or metal;

(*f*) any premises in which the following manufactures or processes are carried on :—

Cotton-spinning, &c.

(*g*) any premises in the same occupation, situate in the same town or place and constituting one trade-establishment in or within the precincts of which fifty or more persons are employed in any manual labour exercised by way of trade or for purpose of gain in or incidental to the making any article or part thereof, or the altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing, or otherwise adapting the same for sale :

and every part of a Factory shall be deemed to be a Factory, except any part used exclusively as a dwelling.

We are told that a "child" according to the bill means a child under the age of twelve, and a "young person" that between the ages of twelve and sixteen years. The former are not to be allowed in any factory to work more than six hours and the latter more than eight hours. This is certainly very humane. But children of labourers work in the field and in the workhouse from early morn to dewy eve. More of this, however, when we notice this project of law in detail. In the meanwhile we may inform the public that His Excellency Sir Richard Temple is making enquiries on [illegible] subject. His Excellency had an interview, we [illegible] the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and [illegible] Millowners' Association and has requested him to supply him (the Governor) with a statement of [illegible] on the subject. His Excellency's recent [illegible] some of the Bombay Mills, as well as the [illegible] he is collecting, may be preparatory to a [illegible] from his pen. But as the Earl of Shaftesbury is moving in the matter it is likely that Bombay philanthropy may at last prevail. We are naturally anxious to know whether His Excellency is for or against this project of law, as it is likely that his views will in a great measure influence the Government of India in shaping the bill.

JOHN AND JAMES FLEMING.

(*The Statesman.*)

THE fact has not been noticed anywhere we think, that Mr. John Fleming, of Smith, Fleming Co. is the one English merchant, if we are not mistaken, upon whom the Order of the C. S. I. has ever been conferred. We know nothing more painful in our commercial history, than the failure of Mr. Fleming and his brother. They came to India, together if we remember rightly, in 1850; as assistants in the firm of William Nicol and Co., Bombay. The founder of the house, Mr. William Nicol, after retiring from India, was for many years a member of the House of Commons and is still living, we believe, wealthy and respected in [illegible] old age in England. Mr. Nicol was uncle of the Flemings. He founded the house of W. Nicol and Co., Bombay, [illegible] 1817. Almost from the day of the arrival of the two Flemings there, they began to be remarked for their great business abilities and high character. They set themselves [illegible] to master the *Guzerati* vernacular, in which [illegible] all trade is conducted in Bombay, and it is a singular [illegible] of the energy of the younger brother James [illegible] that when in Calcutta [illegible] he at once began [illegible] study of [illegible] under a [illegible] these two gentlemen best are the most [illegible] by them all. No man in London was more highly respected than the elder brother John, who retired from Bombay twenty years ago, and established the London house of Smith Fleming and Co., when their long standing connection with R. and J. Henderson and Co., of Mincing lane, was broken up through the heavy speculations of the Bombay house, under Mr. James Fleming, in cotton at the outbreak of the American Civil War in 1861. Their speculations resulted in the realization of an immense fortune, but Messrs. Henderson & Co. made them the occasion of abandoning their London Agency. Mr. James Fleming at the same time retired both from the Bombay and London firms, and happy would it have been for him and for so many others had he retired from trade altogether. He had made an enormous fortune, but was too conscious, we presume, of his great business abilities and too confident in his success to retire from trade. Mr. John Fleming, the elder brother, never had the character of being very speculative, and we are puzzled to account for the enormous losses that their balance-sheet discloses. No misfortune could have been greater than their becoming closely connected with a Bank of such resources as the City of Glasgow, while the ruin which the connection has brought upon the shareholders is simply appalling. Twelve years ago the foremost of the Bombay firms, Ritchie, Steuart & Co., was brought to the ground in a couple of months only by the insane conduct of the young man Tracy, who had been made junior partner therein, only to enable the late Mr. Michael Scott to go home on account of illness. Mr. Tracy contrived to make the house answerable, within two months, for £2,000,000 of the losses incurred by Premchund Roychund in his strange career as King of the Share-market in Bombay: and the gigantic loss, of course, brought down the house, and with it Messrs. Finlay, Campbell & Co., London. This most cruel failure, through no fault of their own, is now followed by the fall of William Nicol & Co., who were long looked upon as a sort of *twin* house to Ritchie, Steuart & Co. [illegible] John Fleming was made a C. S. I. in 1864 or [illegible] singular public spirit shown by his firm on [illegible] in Bombay, and we know nothing more mel[illegible] the fall of reputations like his consolida[illegible] pearance beyond the possibility of be[illegible] younger brother James Nicol, has [illegible] intention to take his trial with th[illegible] Bank, he will, we believe, do s[illegible] be more instructive to o[illegible] account of how his enc[illegible] the temptations wh[illegible] hopeless ruin to [illegible] Mr. John Flem[illegible] creditors as t[illegible] were incurre[illegible] whole capita[illegible] by the failu[illegible] payment at [illegible] Further fa[illegible] £900,000 [illegible] interested [illegible] seems to [illegible] from 18[illegible] ing he[illegible] Of M[illegible]

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		Cash R.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Blue Serge or India Tweed Suits for General Wear during the Voyage		30	0	34	0
Sleeping Suits and for Early Morning Deck Wear	From	10	0	11	8
	To	18	0	21	0
Long Cloth Shirts, Very Strong	Six	22	8	25	0
Do. do. Linen Fronts &c.	,,	28	0	31	0
Do. do. Collars on	,,	31	0	34	0
Oxford Cloth (the genuine) do.	,,	36	0	40	0
Coloured French Cambric, Collars on	,,	30	0	33	0
Best Wool Flannel Shirts	Each	9	0	10	0
Do. Silk and Wool do.	,,	8	0	10	0
Warm Knit Jackets		10	8	12	0
Do. Mufflers		2	0	2	8
Canvas Bags for Soiled Linen		5	12	6	8
Deck Chairs, all kinds and all Prices					
English Feather and Horsehair Pillows	Each	7	8	8	8
India Cotton Do.		2	8	2	12
Courier Bags, Leather and Canvas	From	9	8	11	0
Canvas Shoes (Superior)	Per pair	7	8	9	0
Sponges and Sponge Bags, all prices	From	3	0	3	8
Leather Purses and Sovereign Boxes		3	0	4	0
Marine Soap, a luxury in a Sea Bath	Per Box	1	4	1	12

Eau de Cologne, Perfumes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Hair and Nail Brushes, Rug Straps, Travelling Caps, and every requisite for a long journey.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Xmas Presents

AND

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

HAMILTON AND CO.'S SELECTED INDIAN NOVELTIES FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

HAMILTON & Co.'s SPECIALITE TIGER CLAW JEWELLERY.—We may claim with propriety as a specialite of our own,—for we have not only been very successful with it, but, as we believe, we were the first Firm in India to mount the claws in the taste of Europe. Our Stock of these goods, which is large and varied, is prepared entirely by ourselves. These quaint ornaments are not only appreciated in this country, but are beginning to be much admired and worn in England, forming, as they do, a choice and unique gift for a friend at home. Selections from Stock, and designs, will be sent to Mofussil applicants.

HAMILTON & Co.'s SILVER CASHMERE WARE, made to our especial order in Cashmere itself, of pure Silver and richly gilt with pure Gold. The ornamentation of these beautiful goods is in a style peculiar to the artizans of the *Happy Valley*. The delicate and elaborate chasing, which is further brought into prominence by being richly gilt, suggests the well-known Pine-apple pattern so noticeable in Cashmere Shawls. The list comprises Surroys and Claret Jugs, Tumblers, Mugs, Goblets, Salvers, Tankards, Muffineers, Napkin Rings, Crosses, Pendants, &c.

HAMILTON & Co.'s TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY, of rich colored Gold, elaborately chased in the usual well-known style.

CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY.
LUCKNOW SILVER JEWELLERY.
BENARES WORK, &c., &c.

GIFTS

Of every description suitable for Weddings, Christenings, or Birthday souvenirs.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
Nov. 29, 1878.
Rampart Row.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
BY LAND OR SEA.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY
Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their
CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

The prices quoted below are for Cash only.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits... 10 to	15	8
Overland Suits	7	0
Warm Suits... 30 to	40	0
Boys' Sailor Suits	9	8
Overcoats and Ulsters from... 35 to	65	0
Dressing Gowns from 9 to	20	0
Pyjamas	3	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0
White do.	5	0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0
English Cambric do	4	0
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8	0
Silk and Wool do	8	8
Spun silk do	10	0
Gents' Under Vests [illegible] to	6	0
Bathing Drawers	2	0
Gents' Under Pants [illegible] to	8	0
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	8	8
Warm do	15	8
Ladies Under Vests [illegible] to	6	8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9	0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz. [illegible] to	12	8
Heather Merino do [illegible] to	12	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from... 6 to	15	0
Travelling Caps	4	8
Travelling Sealskin Caps... 6-8 to	[illegible]	8
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12	8

	Rs.	a.
Travelling Hats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cardigan Jackets	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheets, per pair	9	8
Pillow Cases, each... 1-4 to	2	8
Blankets... each	10	8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds... 10 to	10	5
Resais or Quilts	5	8
Ladies' Wool Shawls	22	0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks... 12-8 to	23	0
Solid Leather do	49	0
Extra Large do	75	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Extra large do	24	0
Gladstone Bags	35	0
Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8
Gents' Dressing Cases	11	8
Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete... 25 to	30	0
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes... 5 to	6	0
Courier Bags... 9-8 to	12	8
Money Belts... 2-8 to	6	8
Sovereign Boxes... 3-8 to	4	0
Tiffin Baskets fitted 16 to	22	8
Air Pillows	5	0
Travelling do	1	8
English Feather do	7	8
Ashantee Hammock from	10	8
Swamy Jewellery, &c., &c.		

	Rs.	a.
English [illegible] Pillows	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Bedstead	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cork Mattresses	25	8
Cotton do	15	0
Rug Straps... 1-8 to	2	8
Waterproof Coats	10	0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
Linen Faced Collars doz.	0	12
Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1	8
Linen Cuffs per doz.	[illegible]	8
Linen Collars... doz.	5	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs ,,	5	0
Warm Gloves	1	8
Children's Gloves... 1 to	1	8
Mitts	1	8
Mufflers	2	12
Pins, Scarf	1	12
Sailors' Knot	2	12
Windsors for Bow or Ring... 2-8 to	4	0
Gents' Canvas Shoes	3	8
Gents' Slippers	2	8
Ladies' Shoes	2	12
China Bath Slippers	1	8
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	14	0
Pocket Filters	3	8
Air Tight Uniform cases	23	0
Sponge Bags	1	8
Sponges	3	8
Soap Boxes	1	8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	0
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	8
Helmet Cases	7	12
Portable Ink Stand	1	8

	Rs.	a.
[illegible] Guards	0	[illegible]
Do. [illegible]	0	[illegible]
Nail Do	0	12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case... 9-8 to	12	8
Razors, Ivory Handles	3	2
Do. Strops... 3-8 to	4	0
Nail Scissors... 1-8 to	1	8
Briar Root Pipes	1	8
Tobacco Pouches	1	8
Champagne Taps	[illegible]	8
Pocket Knives	1	8
Marine Soap, 4 cakes for	1	0
Shaving do. Stick	1	0
Lloyd's Euxesis	1	4
Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
Fragrant Florelline	1	8
Luggage Labels, per doz.	0	12
Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus	12	8
Overland Chairs best Beach... 6-8 to	13	8
Ladies' Sunshades	6	8
Ladies' White Cotton	5	8
Gents' Umbrellas	5	8
Double Iron Bedstead, 7ft. 6in	95	0
Single Iron Bedstead, 6ft. 6in.	75	0
Portable Washstands	32	8
Travelling Canteens	31	0
Chubb's Despatch Boxes Fitted	60	0
Chubb's Cash Boxes 20 to	30	8
Silber's Patent Lamps 7-8 to	35	0
Hat Guards	0	8

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

TENTS FOR CABUL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE, have in stock ready for immediate delivery a number of SERVICE TENTS of the regulation weights. Tents ordered by telegram or letter, will be despatched by following train. Apply

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Agents [illegible]—Messrs. Wm. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street.

HAVELOCK TOBACCO.

THIS FAVORITE BRAND can always be had in stock in any size wanted on application to
WALLACE & Co.,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Sole Agents in Bombay for this Tobacco.

WALLACE & Co. are prepared to take Indents or orders F. O. B. at lower prices than can be taken by other parties as they are the authorized agents of
Messrs. Wm. CAMERON & BRO.

HISTORICAL and ARCHÆOLOGICAL SKETCH of GOA, with a description of Palaces, Convents, Churches, Tombs, and BODY of ST. FRANCIS XAVIER, and with Map, Plan and Illustrations, by J. N. DA FONSECA. Apply to Messrs. THACKER and Co., Fort, and Messrs. FURTADO and BROTHER, Kalbadevie Road. Price Rs. 4, cloth bound; Rs. 3, paper bound. Postage Annas Four.

Bombay, 17th December 1878.

MR. JERAMDASS KULOOMUL begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and of the Mofussil, that he has OPENED a SHOP in No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and has always ready on hand EMBROIDERED WORKS of Sind, China, Mooltan, Madras, Cashmere, and Delhi—such as Shawls, Cloaks, Handkerchiefs, Cushions, Dress, Silk of all kinds, &c., &c., and also Silver and Gold Delhi, Trichinopoly, Cashmere, and Bombay Jewellery, Diamond Rings, Mooltan and Eran Carpets, and Bombay and Surat Work Boxes, Mooredabad and Benares Vessels, &c., &c.

All the above articles are warranted to be of the best Manufacture and are especially made for presents to friends in Europe.

N.B.—Orders from Out-stations will be promptly carried out on moderate Terms.

WANTED.

WANTED, a ASSISTANT for the CALCUTTA DOCKING COMPANY, LIMITED. Must thoroughly understand the branches of shipwright work both Wood and Iron and Boat-building, and must have a knowledge of drafting. Address SUPERINTENDENT, No. 9, Strand, Calcutta, stating terms, with Copies of Testimonials.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.
THE COMMODIOUS and AIRY HOUSE in Rampart Row fit for offices and dwelling, now in the occupation of the Bombay Railway Company and Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co., from 1st February 1879. Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee,
"The Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 1872."

HOTELS.

EXPOSITION OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.—HOTEL ACCOMMODATION AT PANGIM AND OLD GOA.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has established three hotels one at Pangim, denominated the NOVA GOA HOTEL, and two at Old Goa, denominated the GRAND and the SANTA MONICA HOTEL, and trusts that the Public will continue their Patronage during the Christmas Holidays. Nothing will be wanting to render the hotels in every way comfortable, and first-class commodities and wines served at moderate rates.

F.A. DE COSTA, Proprietor.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
APOLLO STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THIS Hotel is situated in the centre of all the places of business and near the Railway Station and Apollo pier.
Terms moderate.
PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER.

THE NEW BREW is now being received; it is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.
Prices for Cash Quarts ... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ... 3 0 ,, 7 doz.
Hogshead... 53 0 per hhd.
Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents.
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.	
Les Canons	20 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau Leoville	20 per doz. Qts
Chateau Lafitte	24
HOCKS:—FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.	
Laubenheimer	18
Do.	21 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Geisenheimer	20 per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	24
Do.	27 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Steinwein	24 per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	30
Rudesheimer	30
Do.	33 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Marcobrunner	35 per doz. Qts.
Do.	38 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Queen Victoria Berg	38 per doz. Qts.
CHAMPAGNE:—	
Eugene Clicquot	44 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Do. do.	40 per doz. qts.
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole*	Rs. 50 per doz. Qt.
Giesler & Co.'s *Champagne*	Rs. 53
,, ,,	,, 55 per case of 2 doz. pints.
BRANDY:—	
Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 18 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do. * one Star	20
Do. do. * Star Cognac	20 per case of 2 doz. flasks.
Do. do. do.	22 2 ,,
Fromy and Rogee's well known *** Stars	27
FINEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS	25 per doz. tins
MARSALA	15 ,, Qts
LIQUEUR:—	
Maraschino di Zara	30 do. large bot.
Do. do.	2 per case of 2 doz. pints.

PECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, 20th November 1878.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & ORELL,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

JOHN BLEES,
TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER.
LETTERS to be ADDRESSED, care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay.

BULL'S PATENT DREDGERS.

FOR SINKING, DEEPENING, and CLEANING WELLS. SOLE MANUFACTURERS for Bengal, Oude, and the North-West Provinces.
BURN & Co.,
Howrah Iron Works, Howrah, Bengal.

CYPHER—NEW METHOD.

SAVE half the cost of TELEGRAMS by using the above.
Full explanation (with Table) sent on receipt of one Rupee in Stamps.
THE MANAGER,
"Caxton" Press, Rawal Pindi.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed that on and from the 1st January 1879 the MANAGEMENT of the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY and the BERAR STATE LINES from BUDNAIRA to AMRAOTI and from [illegible] to KHAMGAUM will be taken over by the Government. The Goods Rates, Coaching Fares and [illegible] trains [illegible] d.
For further information apply to the undersigned.
W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent in Charge H. H. N.'s State Railway.
Ahmednagar, 23rd December

SAMPLES OF HILL TEA DIRECT FROM THE PLANTATION,
Retail, at Wholesale Rates for Cash.
ALL FINE TEAS, FRESH,—FROM SPRING FLUSHES.

IN two lb. Lead foil packets, black, green, half of each or mixed. Two packets (4 lbs.) in one well secured parcel by post (paid) for Rs. Five, only.
Apply with remittance by currency notes, hoondy, cheque, or money order (former posted in halves to E. D'ABREU, Manager, Cheera-Pani, Tea Plantation, via Almorah, Kumaon.

FOR SALE.

A circular glass fronted MINIATURE BROUGHAM and HORSE, HARNESS complete, the property of a gentleman. Price moderate.
An English-built self-driving CARRIAGE with a pair of Dark Brown ARAB GALLOWAYS and a set of Brass-mounted HARNESS. Price Rs. 1,100. Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

Also, every information regarding buying and selling Carriages, Horses, &c. &c., can be obtained. Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

THE LITTLE WANZER
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES
ARE THE SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST MACHINES KNOWN.
Price [illegible] to work by hand [illegible]
Ditto with stand [illegible]

FROM the above prices discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed [illegible] of purchases, payments [illegible] monthly instalment will be accepted from approved customers.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
10, Meadow Street, Bombay, and 41, Bentick Street, Calcutta,
Sole Agents for India.

MESSRS. F. W. BIRCH & CO.,
LICENCIATES OF THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES, LONDON.

PROPRIETORS OF THE
Patent Hydrophobia Medicine.
The Himalayan Balsamic Cough Elixir.
Pearson's Specific.
,, Lotion.
Essence of Dryobalanops Camphor.
Antiseptic Tincture for Teeth and Gums.
The Specific for Epilepsy.
Galens Specific for Cholera Asphyxia, &c.

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Cawnpore ......St. J. Oppenheim and Co.
Allahabad ......Richardson and Co.
Meerut......Charles and Co.
Bombay ......P. D. Ayrton and Co.
Calcutta......J. Ghose and Co.
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Madras ......J. Pemberton, Esq.
Head Office, Mussoorie, 21st December 1878.

NOW READY.
CHARIVARI'S THIRD CHRISTMAS ANNUAL, 1878, AND ALMANAC, 1879.

CONTAINING 7 full-page illustrations, executed by some of the first Artists in India. Almanac with rich Gold Border, and Illustrations of purely Indian Subjects.

The literary matter, consisting of Tales, Conundrums, &c., especially adapted for the Christmas season.

Contents as follows:—
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New Year's Day among the Pearlers.
Viola (Poetry.)
Christie's Little Dinner.
Von Goldsmidt's Wooing (Poetry.)
A Regimental Story.
The King of Oude (Poetry.)
The Haunted Bungalow.
Indigestion (Poetry.)
Another Haunted Bungalow.
A True Story (Poetry.)
Boxing-Day in Calcutta.
The Devil's Elbow.
Christmas in Calcutta in the olden time, by H. Jas. Rainey.
Answers to Original Budget of Amusement and Fun.
Early orders solicited. Copies despatched to any address.
Price, Rs. 2-8 delivered in Calcutta.
,, Rs. 2-12 delivered in the Mofussil.
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Apply to
Manager's Office,
10, Dacre's Lane,
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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay [illegible] at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

THE above Company INSURES EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY at the [illegible] Agents in Bombay for the Fire Department.
WALLACE & Co.,
Parsee Bazaar Street.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of fire [illegible] Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are [illegible] by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1875.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books [illegible] arranged for foot or steam power. [illegible] Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every [illegible] an inch.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, [illegible] method of [illegible] THREAD WORMS. It is a [illegible] preparation, and is especially adapted [illegible] BOTTLE BY ALL CHEMISTS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SONS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION [illegible] and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM, it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, [illegible]

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone [illegible] and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazaars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY H[illegible],
No. 89, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

W. J. ESSAI,
GENERAL, WINE AND PROVISION STORES,
BOMBAY.

English, Allahabad and International [illegible] tionery.
Chocolate and Chocolate Sweets.
China Preserves in Syrup and Dry Crystallized.
Bon Bons and Costume Cossaques.
Holly, Mistletoe, Fuschias, Ivy, &c.
Christmas and New Year Cards and Book Markers.
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Prime York Hams, small and large sizes.
Streaky Bacon and Cheese on cut.
Australian Mutton, Beef, Tongues, &c.
American Mutton, Beef, Ham, Tongues, &c.
Oilmanstores of every description, fresh stock.
Beer, Wines and Spirits, best quality.
The Glen Dronach Scotch Whiskey.

Real Burmah Cheroots, well worth an [illegible] Trichinopoly and Coconada Cheroots.

The latest novelty in Pipes and Cigar, Cheroot or Cigarette holders.

TERMS.
Cash with order, or a reference for payment in Bombay.

W. J. ESSAI,
CORNER OF MEADOW AND FORBES STREETS, BOMBAY.

THACKER & Co., LIMITED,
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS & MATERIALS.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
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Prismatic Compasses.
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Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
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Siberian do.
Sable
Hog Hair Tools for Oils.
Sable ditto.
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Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboard.
Mahl Sticks.
Palette Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver [illegible]
Gold Leaf.
Sundries.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

WHEREAS it having become known to the Proprietors of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE that a worthless imitation, bearing a similar name, is reported to [illegible] the same [illegible] as good in efficacy as Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, [illegible] due to the public to specially caution them against [illegible] pound and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr. Bright's (the only genuine) Phosphodyne.
1st.—That Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is sold only in [illegible].
2nd.—The words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are distinctly blown in each bottle.
3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee are printed on the label of every case.
4th.—Directions for use in all the following languages are enclosed in each case—
English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindustani, Madrassee, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese.
Without which none can POSSIBLY be Genuine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is the Only Reliable Remedy for
NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS
AND ALL
FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS.
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is patronized by the Aristocracy and the élite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
In India, China, &c., DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is generally sold at an advance on the English Price.
The high estimation in which Phosphorus is held is unquestionably due to its administration in this form. Therefore ask for
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
And do not be persuaded to take any Useless and Possibly Dangerous Imitation.

CAUTION TO MEDICINE VENDORS.
The Trade Mark, Label, &c., of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE are duly entered at Stationers' Hall, London.
And are also registered in the chief cities of the world.
Chemists and Druggists are hereby warned that proceedings will be immediately instituted by the Agents against any persons or person selling Imitations of DR. BRIGHT'S (the only genuine) PHOSPHODYNE from this date, 1st October, 1878.

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